A

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE
26 SEP 1967
EGMORE, MADRAS-8

83
2008

DISTRICT CALENDAR OF EVENTS

OF

THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

Accn. No. 14859
No. of Pages: 116

AUGUST—DECEMBER 1942

MADRAS.
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS
1943

: 515 N43
N43.

B

CONTENTS

	PAGES
Madras	1—6
Anantapur	6—9
Arcot, North	10—14
Arcot, South	15—20
Bellary	20—24
Chingleput	25—29
Chittoor	30—34
Coimbatore	34—39
Cuddapah	39—43
East Godavari	43—45
West Godavari	46—53
Guntur	53—61
South Kanara	62—64
Kistna	64—73
Kurnool	73—77
Madura	78—82
Malabar	82—86
Nellore	86—90
Nilgiris, The	90—91
Ramnad	92—97
Salem	97—99
Tanjore	99—102
Tinnevelly	102—108
Trichinopoly	108—110
Vizagapatam	110—112

CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

[August—December 1942.]

1. MADRAS CITY.

11th August—

General.—Some college and high school students observed *hartal.* Some of the students of the Loyola College and Pachaiappa's College went in a procession. It was stopped by the Police and dispersed by a *lathi* charge in the course of which the Police were attacked by brick-bats. Five students and a Police officer were injured.

Night.—Jagannadan, a clerk in the Mercantile Bank who resigned his job, was arrested while attempting to paste hand-written wall posters containing objectionable slogans advocating sabotage and strikes.

12th August—

Hartal in some colleges and schools continued. The students of the Government School of Technology who attempted to form processions both in the morning and evening were dispersed. Some students of the Loyola and Pachaiappa's Colleges indulged in stone-throwing against electric trains. About 800 tailors employed by an up-country military contractor observed a *hartal.* They induced some of the tailors employed by another contractor to stop from work.

13th August—

Dr. Maheswara Arya and his wife Mrs. Kamaladevi Arya, members of the Madras Andhra District Congress Committee, went in a procession in the Washermanpet area and distributed leaflets in Hindi to the Indian troops in the area, exhorting them to resign their jobs. They were arrested. P. M. Sivagnana Gramani was arrested and sent to the Central Jail, Vellore. Communists organised an anti-fascist meeting in the Wadia Park.

14th August—

Students of the Law College absented themselves from classes.

An A.R.P. Warden who resigned his job was arrested while painting notices detailing the Congress programme of Civil Disobedience in its various stages.

The Police took charge of 71, Narayana Mudali Street, Georgetown, used by the Madras Andhra District Congress.

15th August—

Situation on the whole was quiet.

16th August—

One person was arrested in the Konditope area for addressing a meeting, supporting the Congress programme, in violation of the prohibitory orders issued by the Commissioner of Police.

17th August—

Following the news of the death of Mahadev Desai, most of the students of the Law College and the Thondamandalam High School absented themselves from their classes and the attendance at some of the other educational institutions was below normal.

Sri V. V. Giri, ex-Minister and President, All-India Trade Union Congress, was arrested and detained. He had issued circular letters for distribution among the workers inciting them to join the movement and was endeavouring to bring about a general strike.

18th August—

In most schools and colleges attendance was normal. The workers of the Ganesh Aluminium Works and the Premier Metal Factory absented themselves from work as a protest against the arrest of Sri V. V. Giri.

Two persons were arrested for violating the prohibitory order in force in the City.

19th August—

Work in all educational institutions was normal except in Queen Mary's College and the Government School of Arts.

Four persons were arrested for disobeying the prohibitory orders in force in the City.

20th August—

Majority of the students in Queen Mary's College and the Government School of Arts absented themselves. One person was arrested for picketing in front of the Ganesh Aluminium Factory. Two persons and four juveniles were arrested for disobeying the prohibitory orders in force in the City.

B. S. Krishnamurthy, a student of the Presidency College, was arrested for making and distributing small printed *Quit India* badges. He was subsequently released after a warning.

22nd August—

Afternoon.—Temporary cessation of work in a section of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills caused by the operation of the emergency switch by some mischief makers.

23rd August—

Afternoon.—A procession was taken out by some Congress volunteers in the Choolai area. The gathering was dispersed by the Police and the volunteers were arrested. The crowd indulged in stone-throwing. Shortly afterwards in the same area some street urchins and rowdy elements in the crowd threw stones on the house of an Anglo-Indian and set fire to some of his furniture. They also entered four A.R.P. Wardens' posts and damaged the equipment, removing two stirrup pumps.

24th August—

Five persons were arrested for violating the prohibitory order in force in the City.

Afternoon.—The workers of the Spinning and Carding Department of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills staged a stay-in strike.

25th August—

All the workers of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills joined the the stay-in strike.

Afternoon.—The management of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills closed the Mills. They put up a notice stating that the mills would not be opened until the workers expressed their willingness to work.

26th August—

Two persons were arrested for violating the prohibitory orders in force in the City.

27th August—

The attendance in Queen Mary's, Loyola and Women's Christian Colleges was very poor. Some of the students of the Loyola College went out of the City by electric train and indulged in acts of rowdyism and mischief such as stone-throwing, along the railway line.

28th August—

There was a general agitation among the workers for an increase in the dearness allowance granted to them. The workers of the Public Works Department workshop staged a stay-in strike for about two hours. The workers of the Madras Port Trust, Binny's Beach Engineering Works and the Madras Electric Tramway and Supply Corporation, also agitated for an increase in dearness allowance. The Corporation scavengers also petitioned for an increase in the dearness allowance and threatened to go on strike.

30th August—

Letters in a Post Office pillar-box opposite Pachaiappa's College were found partly burnt.

31st August—

Partial strike in Queen Mary's College, Pachaiappa's College and Loyola College continued. The Presidency College was also affected on this day.

The scavengers in the City waited on deputation to the Commissioner of the Corporation to urge their demand for enhanced pay and dearness allowance.

1st September—

The scavengers in the City went on a strike, but it was called off when the Corporation authorities announced the grant of an increase in the wages.

Two persons were arrested in the City for violating prohibitory orders.

Night.—An attempt was made to set fire to the Vepery Post Office but no serious damage was done.

3rd September—

The students of the two Medical Colleges resorted to picketing as a protest against the action of the College authorities in refusing to allow the Congress Flag to be flown in the College and in the hostel.

Four persons who were organising a demonstration in connection with the observance of "Quit India" day were arrested.

5th September—

Two letters in a Post Office pillar-box were found charred.

6th September—

Thirteen more persons were arrested in connection with the organisation of the above demonstration and detained. Four unemployed young men who attempted to disturb the meeting at the Victoria Public Hall arranged in connection with the observance of a National Day of Prayer at which His Excellency the Governor presided, were arrested.

Night.—Shortly after 10 p.m., an attempt was made to set fire to a tram car proceeding to the shed at Egmore.

7th September—

Two persons were arrested for violating prohibitory orders.

10th September—

The contents of the post-box outside the Mannady Post Office were set on fire. Two unemployed young men of the locality were arrested in this connection. The prosecution in the case resulted in the conviction of T. K. Krishnaswami who was sentenced to four years' R.I. and 12 stripes.

15th September—

A toddy shop in the Choolai area was set on fire.

Two persons were arrested for shouting "Quit India" slogans in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, and one clerk of the Public Works Department Office who had resigned his post was arrested for circulating prejudicial literature, inciting Government servants to resign.

18th September—

The Management of Buckingham & Carnatic Mills put up a notice dismissing 51 workers and specifying the conditions under which work would be resumed.

19th September—

The workers in the Electrical Engineering and Boiler sections of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills resumed work.

21st September—

The other workers in the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills turned up for work to-day.

24th September—

Copies of manuscript and cyclostyled leaflets, note-books, etc., containing prejudicial matter were seized from one N. V. Gopala Ayyar. He was arrested and committed to Police custody for interrogation. He was subsequently sentenced to nine months' R.I.

25th September—

A mass demonstration of workers of various labour unions was arranged in connection with the observance of the "Anti-Repression Day" by the Communists in Madras. It was prohibited by an order

under the City Police Act. One N. Vijayaraghavan who had been associated with N. V. Gopala Ayyar was also arrested but was subsequently released.

27th September—

Morning.—One person was arrested for violating the prohibitory order in force in the City.

2nd October—

Morning.—In connection with the observance of Mr. Gandhi's 73rd birth-day the women students of the Stanley Medicial College absented themselves from the morning classes.

Afternoon.—The Madras Medical College had to be closed as the students absented themselves from their classes. Later the students of both the Colleges attempted to take out a procession with Gandhi's photo and a Congress flag. Ten of the students were arrested and the rest dispersed.

Some unemployed young men who took out a procession in the Georgetown area were also arrested.

3rd October—

Morning.—A few shops in the Kothawal Bazaar were closed but they reopened later.

5th October—

Morning.—A majority of the students of the two Medical Colleges abstained from attending classes. Strikers also resorted to picketing by causing obstruction to students who wished to attend class. One student from each College was arrested and later released on bail. A majority of the students of Pachiappa's College stayed away from their classes in sympathy with the students of the Medical Colleges.

6th October—

The strike in the two Medical Colleges continued. On the Principals of both the Colleges announcing that the Government have ordered the withdrawal of the cases against the Medical students and on certain other assurances the strike was called off after a meeting of the students held in the evening.

7th October—

General.—The Commissioner of Police issued an order prohibiting meetings, processions, etc., in any public place in the City except under a licence.

Morning.—The students of both the Medical Colleges resumed work. The students of Presidency College went in a procession inside the College, taking a bust of Mr. Gandhi in connection with the celebration of "Gandhi Jayanthi". They installed the bust in a central place inside the College and hoisted a Congress flag near it.

Night.—A crude bomb made by wrapping a number of iron rivet heads and gunpowder in paper and cloth was thrown into the Muthialpet Police Station. The bomb burst into flames scattering the iron pellets. A civic guard sleeping in the station was injured and a register of the Police station charred. Two persons were detained on suspicion.

11th, 12th and 21st December—

On these dates unsuccessful attempts at incendiarism were made in the High Court Buildings. Packets containing phosphorous were found placed in some of the rooms but these were removed before they could cause any damage.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was no very violent or active manifestation of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the City of Madras, presumably due to the presence of large number of troops in and around the City and the prompt measures taken by the Police. Before the movement could be organized and developed most of the Congress leaders in the City were arrested and detained. The timely arrest of Sri V. V. Giri, ex-Minister and President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, prevented the movement spreading actively into the labouring classes. Attempts were made to burn the Vepery Post Office, Mannady Post Office and Muthialpet Police Station. A crude bomb made by wrapping a number of iron rivet heads and gunpowder in paper and cloth was thrown into the Muthialpet Police station on the night of 7th October 1942. The bomb burst into flames and caused the iron pellets to scatter. A civic guard sleeping in the station was injured and a register of the Police station charred. The main activity in the City centred round the educational institutions, where students organized strikes, processions and other demonstrations. Students who indulged in stone throwing at the suburban electric trains caused some damage. The early closing of some of the educational institutions for Michaelmas and the appeal made to the parents restored order among the students.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	53
Total number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	60

No collective fines were imposed.

2. ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

10th August—

Anantapur.—Subba Rao and Sanjeeva Reddy were arrested and sent to Vellore. Students of Ceded Districts College, Municipal High School and Training School, struck work for one day.

Evening.—A large meeting was held.

Gooty.—There was a half-day strike by some of the students in the London Mission High School.

11th August—

Anantapur.—Morning—Students resumed work.

Penukonda.—The students of the District Board High School struck. There was a small procession.

Tadpatri.—Half the students of the Municipal High School absented themselves.

Guntakal.—Stones found on the Railway line between Guntakal and Maddikera at mile 236/3. Investigation taken up by Railway Police.

12th August—

Anantapur.—Morning.—Students remained on strike and took out a procession round the town. Picketing of institutions and slight disturbance at the railway station by students throwing stones at trains. Necessary Police action was taken.

Uravakonda.—There was a strike at the High School.

13th August—

Anantapur.—Students continued to strike and there was some picketing. Police parties stopped this. Stones were thrown at trains. Signal wire and telegraph wires cut. Reserve and Taluk Police guarded the locality.

Night—Telegraph wires were cut between Anantapur and Garladinne railway stations.

The Armed reserve was mobilised.

Hindupur.—Partial strike at the Municipal High School.

14th August—

Anantapur.—Students strike continued. Picketing at the College intensified. About 200 students picketing the College were dispersed by a *lathi* charge. None injured.

Hindupur.—Partial strike at the Municipal High School.

Dharmavaram.—Strike at the High School. A public meeting was held in the evening.

15th August—

General—Sections of rail were removed at two places on the Metre Gauge—Mormugoa—Masulipatam line near Guntakal. Both of them caused derailments. At one place of derailment through running was resumed only at 5 p.m. on 18th.

Anantapur.—Pappar Ramachar and Vallur Rama Rao who were stimulating the activities of the local students were arrested.

17th August—

Anantapur.—Nearly all students were back at work.

Hindupur.—A procession of students started throwing stones at the Police and were dispersed by a mild *lathi* charge.

Madakasira.—There was a strike at the Board Middle School.

General.—A section of the 16th Baluch Regiment arrived from Bangalore. Detachments were posted at various places in the district.

Night—Madras-Bombay trunk road was damaged. Temporary repairs were immediately carried out by the District Board Engineer.

18th August—

The District Magistrate visited Guntakal and discussed the situation with Lt. Col. Fairlie of the 16th Baluch Regiment.

19th August—

Anantapur.—M. Padmanabhan Nayar, ex-clerk, Surgeon-General's Office, distributed a few manuscript chits at the gate of the Collector's Office inciting Government servants to resign their jobs. He was told to go away and ignored. Slight disturbance at Avulanna toddy shop.

20th August—

General.—The detachment of the Baluch Regiment relieved by a section of the Sappers and Miners under Major Aldous.

Tadpatri.—K. Venkataramanacharlu and J. G. Nagi Reddi who were trying to cause disaffection among the students of Tadpatri were arrested.

21st August—

Telegraph wires were cut and a telegraph post removed and placed across the railway track on the Meter Guage line near Mudigubba. These were discovered and removed.

25th August—

A. Pedda Rayappa of Timmancherla was arrested for sabotage in connection with the removal of rails on the Mormugoa-Masulipatam line near Guntakal.

Three small bags of gunpowder were found between rails near Makkajipalli railway station with country fuses.

26th August—

Postal Telegraph wires cut near Kalyandrug.

27th August—

A bag of gunpowder was found at Penukonda railway station without any fuse.

29th August—

A small bag containing gunpowder found near goods shed, Dharmavaram, and another bag on the railway truck close to it.

11th September—

Anantapur.—Morning—The Chemistry laboratory of the Ceded Districts College was gutted by fire presumably by the mischief of the students.

14th September—

Seven persons were arrested for making objectionable speeches in Pulikeonta and Bandlapalli villages.

18th September—

Hindupur.—Students of the local school on strike. Rags and straw soaked in kerosene were found in the school shed. Objectionable pamphlets were noticed on the walls of the town.

Dharmavaram.—Two persons distributing objectionable leaflets were arrested.

19th September—

Dharmavaram.—Congress flag procession dispersed by force.

Hindupur.—Night—An attempt was made to set fire to the Hindupur High School.

20th September—

Hindupur.—Morning—Procession in the streets.

24th September—

Trunk telephone wires cut between Yerrampalli and Nagasamudram railway stations. The offenders were arrested and a saw recovered.

27th & 28th September—

Attempt was made to distribute cyclostyled objectionable pamphlets at Yidiki on the 27th and at Anantapur on 28th. The offenders were arrested.

21st October—

Penukonda.—Morning—The end room of the Board High School Hostel, Penukonda, and the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Penukonda, were gutted by fire.

Hindupur.—An objectionable pamphlet was found affixed to the wall of Tahsildar's room.

23rd October—

Forenoon—Stones placed on the railway track by boys near Vanganur were removed in time and the boys were arrested.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The general public evinced little interest in the movement. Students, however, were active in several places, particularly in Anantapur town where there is the large Ceded District College. The most dangerous feature of the movement, however, was the acts of sabotage on railways, roads, telegraph and telephone lines. On 15th August 1942 sections of rail were removed at two places on the Metre Guage, Mormuogoa-Masulipatam line near Guntakal resulting in the derailment of a train. There were however no casualties.

Between 25th and 29th August 1942, bags of gun-powder were found at the Makkajipalli Railway station, Penukonda Railway station and Dharmavaram Railway Goods shed. The Chemistry laboratory of the Ceded District College was gutted by fire on 11th September 1942, presumably by the mischief of students. The Municipal High School, Penukonda, and the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Penukonda, were also gutted by fire.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	11
Total number of persons convicted up to the 31st December 1942, in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	40

Collective fines were imposed on the following villages :—

Name of village.	Amount. RS.
Kamma Kottala hamlet	20,000
Kottalapalle hamlet	5,000
Total ..	25,000

3. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

10th August—

Vellore.—The tailors of the Associated Agencies stayed away but resumed work on the following morning.

11th August—

Vellore.—Some pupils of Mahant's High School and other urchins shouted "Gandhi-ki-jai" but dispersed on the approach of the Police.

Ambur.—A crowd of about 200 assembled in the river-bed to hold a Congress protest meeting and stage demonstration; dispersed at the sight of the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate who proceeded to the spot on receipt of information.

12th August—

Vellore.—Most of the Hindu shops were closed whereas the Muslim shops were open. Some students and rowdies demonstrated before Mahant School but were dispersed by the Police. Some of the crowd threw stones at Muslim shops. Mobile armed reserve parties patrolled the town. Order under section 144 Cr.P.C. prohibiting meetings and processions was promulgated.

Ambur.—Two-thirds of the students of the Hindu High School stayed away.

13th August—

Old Katpadi village.—The students of the Board Higher Elementary School pelted stones at a Military patrol lorry and injured two sepoys.

14th August—

Thorapadi and Vellore.—600 feet of telephone wire cut and stolen.

Viringapuram.—400 feet of wire cut and stolen.

15th August—

General.—*Hartal* observed at Arcot and Wallajah towns. Telephone and telegraph wires were found cut at certain places. Partial *hartal* at Vellore. A procession with Congress flags shouting slogans near the Main Bazaar was dispersed by force. Six of the ring-leaders were arrested.

16th August—

Ambur.—Evening—Five Congressites came out in a procession with black flags in connection with Mahadev Desai's death and were arrested under section 32 of Police Act.

General.—Prohibitory orders issued under rule 56 of D.O.I. Rules throughout the district.

17th August—

Vellore.—Two Congressites who led a procession were arrested.

Perumugai.—20 feet of telegraph wire cut.

Ambur.—A postal letter-box in a street was found missing.

Pallikonda.—A big crowd attempted to hold a meeting in defiance of 144 Order but was dispersed by force immediately and 12 ring-leaders were arrested.

Vellore.—Morning—Telephone wires near maidan were found cut.

20th August—

Vellore.—Partial *hartal* in connection with Desai's death.

21st August—

Pallikonda.—Two boys with Congress flags who shouted slogans and defied the prohibitory order were arrested.

Vaniyambadi.—Some notice-boards at the post office were found missing.

22nd August—

Arni.—Two persons who defied prohibitory orders were arrested.

23rd August—

Vellore.—Morning—Twenty telephone lines cut near district board office.

24th August—

General.—Telephone and telegraph wires were found cut and stolen at various places in the night.

25th August—

Panapakkam.—Night—Public Works Department Inspection bungalow set on fire. Damage estimated at about Rs. 100.

26th August—

Vellore.—Evening—A postal letter-box at Thiagarayapuram found stolen.

27th August—

General.—Telegraph and telephone wires were found cut in certain villages near Vellore.

31st August—

Vaniyambadi.—Notices were found pasted to shops threatening arson if shop-keepers did not observe *hartal* on 2nd September.

1st September—

Vellore.—Morning—Three out of the seven newly built thatched huts for the additional Reserve Police were burnt down by fire. Damage estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

Vaniyambadi.—A threatened *hartal* was averted by efficient patrolling of Police.

3rd September—

Vellore.—Evening—Postal letter-box at Cusba was reported missing.

Night—Two persons found loitering near bazaar were arrested on suspicion.

4th September—

Katpadi.—Sub-Inspector of Police arrested two persons of Thottapalayam who attempted to hold a meeting with Congress flags.

5th September—

Wandiwash.—Several Government servants received anonymous letters threatening arson to Government buildings and village chavadies. Some of the letters advised the officers to resign. The inhabitants of the town were warned of an imposition of collective fine should there be any act of sabotage and if no help is rendered to apprehend the offenders.

About seven to eight hundred feet of telegraph wire was reported to be cut in a place eight miles from Wandiwash.

7th September—

Tirupattur.—Manuscript notices with anti-war and anti-British slogans were found pasted but were removed by the Police. Two persons were arrested.

10th September—

Forest rest-houses at Odugathur, Malarasambattu and Pinnathurai within a radius of 30 miles from Vellore were set on fire. Portions of these thatched buildings were burnt. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 300.

16th September—

Night.—The village chavadi in Panapakkam, Arkonam taluk, was set on fire, a portion of which has been damaged. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 200. Three instances of wire-cutting near Wandiwash and Vellore reported.

17th September—

Telegraph wires were found cut and removed in three places between Pallikonda and Gudiyattam.

21st September—

Morning.—Telegraph wires to a length of 1,092 feet were cut on the Arcot-Arni Road.

Vaniyambadi.—Night.—One Postal letter-box was found removed.

22nd September—

Sankarapuram —One Postal letter-box was found missing.

27th September—

Ayalvadi village.—450 feet of telegraph wire was found cut. Houses of suspected Congressmen searched.

Ambur.—Fish bolts at three points near Ambur were found entirely removed and fish-plates were seen lying loose. Bolts were recovered and the joints tightened. No damage was caused to the permanent way.

28th September—

Ambur.—Two Postal letter-boxes, one in the Cusba and another in the town, were reported missing.

5th October—

Vellore.—About 100 students of the Voorhees College stayed away from their classes in sympathy with the arrest of some of the Madras Medical College students.

8th October—

Morning.—Timiri village chavadi (Wallajah taluk) was set on fire. The fire was soon brought under control by the headman, karnam and others. The damage is estimated at Rs. 36. Wire fixed to a post in Cramavetti village was found cut and 11 feet of wire removed.

11th October—

Telegraph wire on the Arni-Padavelu road was found cut but there was no theft of wire.

Vaniyambadi.—Evening—An attempt was made to set fire to a post office letter-box by throwing a small bundle of combustible substances into it.

12th October—

General.—Telephone wire post No. 14/21 on the Madras-Bangalore road was found cut.

Some nails fixed to wooden sleepers at different places near East Cabin, Virinchipuram railway station, were found missing. The railway gangmen are suspected of having committed the mischief.

15th October—

Gudiyattam.—Morning—The mail peon carrying postal bags from the railway station was waylaid and maltreated. Chilli powder was thrown into his eyes and he was robbed of the bags he was carrying. The value of the property lost is not known.

16th October—

Night—Kalambur village chavadi (Polur taluk) was set on fire. Some damage to furniture; but building not affected. The culprit was arrested.

21st October—

Telegraph wire on Pernambut-Mailpatti road was found cut.

26th October—

Derailment of trains.—A goods-train derailed between Tandarai and Adichanur railway stations of the South Indian Railway. The engine and two vehicles passed over safely but the next 24 vehicles got off the rails, toppled over and crashed into each other with the result that six waggons were telescoped. The centre brake van which was in the midst of the derailed vehicles was smashed, and the brakes-man in it was caught under the debris and was killed. The accident was due to the removal of the fish-plates and rails. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 1 lakh.

Ambur.—Most of the Hindu shops in Ambur were closed on a rumour of the death of Mrs. Gandhi.

7th November—

Vellore.—Night—About 300 feet of telephone wire was cut and removed in Barracks maidan.

10th November—

Wandiwash.—Morning—A postal letter-box on the pial of a private house was found missing.

13th November—

Vellore.—Afternoon—A cover containing combustible material was found in the letter-box at the Fort Post Office. The fire caused by the removal of the cover from the letter-box was soon extinguished.

14th December—

About 100 feet of telegraph wire was found cut and removed in Kurumbady village on the Arcot-Cheyyar road.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were no serious outbreaks of violence in this district. Some processions and *hartals* took place which were quickly brought under control. A number of acts of clandestine sabotage were however committed. Telephone and telegraph wires were cut in several places and post-boxes were stolen. The Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Panapakam was burnt on the 25th August 1942 and on the 1st September three blocks of the newly built Police huts in Vellore were also burnt. Three Forest rest-houses near Vellore and two village chavadies in Panapakam and Timiri were also set on fire. In addition to these acts of incendiarism a goods train was derailed on 26th October 1942 between Tandarai and Adichanur railway stations of South Indian Railway. The engine and two vehicles passed over safely but the next 24 vehicles got off the rails, toppled over and crashed with the result that six waggons were telescoped. The centre brake van which was in the midst of the derailed vehicles was smashed and the brakes-man in it was killed. The accident was due to the removal of the fish-plates and rails.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	37
Total number of persons convicted in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement upto the 31st December 1942	17

Collective fines were imposed on the following places :—

	RS.
Nedumbulli and Panapakkam..	700
Panapakkam including Nellorepet in the same village	1,000
Vallam	2,500
Timiri	400
Kanavattam and other villages	1,935
Total ..	6,535

4. SOUTH ARCOT.

9th August—

Cuddalore.—A small protest meeting. A few students stayed away from school but there was no strike.

Chidambaram.—Annamalai University.—There was a meeting of the students at which they passed a resolution condemning the action of the Government in arresting the Congress leaders. The Vice-Chancellor at once sent for the professors to persuade the students to disperse and they did so. A procession taken out by the students at night was stopped at the intervention of the College Professors.

10th August—

One proposed meeting at Nellikuppam and another at Chidambaram were prohibited by orders under section 144, Cr.P.C.

Chidambaram.—More than 50 per cent of the students stayed away from classes. The Vice-Chancellor warned the students against such activities.

Tirukkoyilur.—A meeting was held.

11th August—

Chidambaram town.—A meeting proposed to be held in the evening was banned under section 144, Cr.P.C. R. Vinayagam Pillai, M.A.,B.L., the principal organizer, was arrested as he was about to address the meeting. The audience dispersed quietly.

The students staged an unimpressive demonstration as the Hon'ble Mr. Aney was taken round the University Buildings.

12th August—

General.—Section 144 orders passed against individuals at Villupuram and Valavanur.

Porto Novo.—A meeting of about 50 persons was dispersed by Police. The speaker was prosecuted under Town Nuisance Act, and sentenced to one week's R.I.

Tirukkoyilur.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to organize a *hartal.* A protest meeting was held.

Tindivanam.—A few cloth shops closed for a few hours.

Chidambaram.—Three Congressmen were arrested under the D.O.I. Rules for surreptitiously arranging a meeting in defiance of the prohibitory orders in force in the town.

Night.—Telephone wires were cut at a secluded spot between Cuddalore Old Town and New Town. The line was repaired.

13th August—

Cuddalore.—The students of the Municipal High School and Men's Government Training School were on strike and formed a small procession which passed off quietly.

Panruti.—A small Congress meeting held without previous notice passed off quietly. The students of the Panruti School struck and led a procession which passed off without any incident. The strike is said to be engineered by two students who had come from Madras, and the local Congressites.

14th August—

Attempted strikes in Pachaiappa's High School, Chidambaram and by the students of the High School at Vriddhachalam fizzled out.

15th August—

Cuddalore.—In the small hours of morning one municipal conservancy shed was burnt down. It is not certain whether this was due to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Devanayaga Ayyah, Vice-President, District Board, and Chinnaswami Reddiar, Valavanur, were arrested under D.O.I. Rules as they were the chief instigators of the movement here.

Vriddhachalam.—Two people were arrested for shouting slogans. The Station Master received a notice from the secretary of a body styling itself "Free India League", to say that the railway station would be burnt and looted on the next day. Precautions were taken.

Chidambaram.—Posters appeared on the walls of the University exhorting the students not to lag behind the rest of the Presidency where students organize demonstrations against the action of the Government.

An "Annamalai University Organization" has been formed with the object of promoting unlawful activities in connexion with the arrest of the leaders. Subscriptions at the rate of 4 annas per head were collected and the receipts bore the imprint "Freedom, Peace and Progress".

16th August—

Panruti.—One person was arrested at night.

17th August—

Cuddalore.—Morning—Three persons who attempted to picket the District Court were arrested.

A procession of students organized in the morning did not materialize. The organizer was arrested.

Chidambaram—Annamalai University.—A students' strike was apprehended.

18th August—

Chidambaram.—Picketing by some Annamalai University students within the University premises reported. An effigy of Mr. Aney was burnt in the evening.

Porto Novo.—Threatened closure of shops prevented.

19th August—

Cuddalore.—One person was arrested for shouting slogans.

Kallakurichi.—One person was arrested for shouting slogans.

Chidambaram.—Annamalai University.—After a decision to call off the strike in the morning the students resumed strike in the afternoon. In this connexion one Baladandayutham, a dangerous Communist, was arrested on suspicion but was subsequently released. Two members of the staff were reported to be hand-in-glove with the strikers. Their names were communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.

General.—100 feet telegraph wire and 20 feet P.W.D. telephone wire were stealthily cut at Titugudi about 60 miles from Cuddalore. The lines were restored. Five men were arrested in this connection.

20th August—

Two persons convicted for civil disobedience in Cuddalore and sentenced to a week's R.I. each under Town Nuisance Act. One similarly convicted at Kallakurichi.

22nd August—

Cuddalore.—One person arrested for shouting prejudicial slogans.

Chidambaram.—Partial strike in the University.

23rd August—

Cuddalore.—Two persons were arrested for shouting prejudicial slogans.

Tirukkoyilur.—Telegraph wire weighing about 300 lb. was cut.

The Subdivisional Magistrate received an anonymous letter from a " Justicite " stating that some Government servants were trying to set fire to the records of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office. Police made enquiries.

Tiruvannainallur.—A number of anti-war slogans were found on the walls of several buildings. Some civic guards resigned and joined the Congress. When questioned by the Circle Inspector of Police they said that they resigned as they feared that they would be used for suppressing the civil disobedience movement in the villages. Subsequently all except one stated that they resigned because they were not paid batta for the days on which they had worked.

Chidambaram.—Telephone wires were cut at a place 4 miles beyond Chidambaram.

25th August—

Villupuram.—Five persons were arrested for distributing proscribed literature.

26th to 27th August—

One person arrested at Villupuram and one at Cuddalore on the following day.

28th August—

Some half a dozen young boys at Kurinjipadi went in a procession and then attempted to picket the local school, but they were driven off. They were charged under the Town Nuisance Act.

A crowd of people ran along the railway line to stop the train in Kullanchavadi Station. They dispersed on seeing the Police.

30th August—

Cuddalore.—Three persons were arrested under rule 129 of the D.O.I. Rules.

Two people were arrested while attempting to picket toddy shops.

Tindivanam.—Eleven men were arrested for attempting to hold a protest meeting.

Kallakurichi.—There was a small procession of local Congressites protesting against the arrest of Congress leaders and requesting Government to release them at once. Two ot the speakers were arrested under the D.O.I. Rules.

Tirukkoyilur.—Two Congressites picketed on the road leading to the District Munsif's Court. They were arrested.

Gingee taluk.—An attempt to loot paddy at Ananthapuram village was frustrated by the Police.

1st September—

Chidambaram.—The strike at the University was called off.

Tirukkoyilur.—A couple of Congressmen went round the streets shouting slogans asking Government servants to resign and vakils not to attend courts, etc. They were arrested.

Section 144 order promulgated. Partial *hartal*, shops re-opening at 2 p.m.

2nd September—

At about 10-30 a.m. one fish-plate was found removed between the Tiruvannainallur and Kandamanadi Stations. A gangman discovered it and stopped the oncoming passenger train in time. The damage was repaired and the train started after a delay of 47 minutes.

Tirukkoyilur.—Three persons were arrested for going round shouting slogans. 2,000 feet of telegraph wire was cut and stolen at a spot 11 miles from Tirukkoyilur. Police enquiries were made.

3rd September—

Thirteen telephone wires were cut between Cuddalore N.T. & O.T. at a secluded spot. The wires were set right. A Congressite was arrested at Tirukkoyilur and two at Tiruvannainallur.

4th September—

Sub-Collector, Tindivanam, issued an order under section 144 Cr.P.C. for Valavanur and a radius of 10 miles round it.

Cuddalore.—One arrest has been made in connection with the cutting of the telephone wires.

6th September—

Chidambaram.—A meeting of the University Union was held under the presidency of the 'student chairman' when the Whipping Act was condemned. Resolutions of sympathy with the students who were whipped at Saidapet and demanding the repeal of the Whipping Act were passed. It was also resolved to strike on the 7th instant.

There was also a procession inside the University led by about 30 lady students. The processionists returned to Women's Hostel where a Congress flag was hoisted by the lady students and the procession dispersed.

7th September—

Telegraph wires were cut at Tyagadurgam, 53 miles away from Cuddalore. Police investigation proceeding.

Chidambaram.—The students of Annamalai University went on strike again. They have decided upon an indefinite strike.

Kallakurichi.—The post office letter box when opened was found to contain some acid which apparently had been poured into it by some miscreants with the result that one cover and three post-cards were found destroyed. The matter is being investigated by the Police.

8th September—

Chidambaram.—The Annamalai University Vice-Chancellor issued a notice to the students that the names of those who did not come to classes would be struck off the rolls. All the students absented from attending classes saying that all the names might be struck off the rolls. Picketing by girls was resorted to and a few Congress flags were hoisted within the University premises.

10th September—

The Annamalai University closed for 40 days till 20th October 1942.

14th September—

Telegraph wire was found cut near Tyagadurgam. Six feet of wire was found missing. Cycle patrols were arranged and village servants of certain villages also patrolled the area.

28th September—

About 15 feet length of telegraph wire was cut near Kallakurichi. The Police promptly arrested the culprit and seized the wire from him.

2nd October—

An attempt was made to take out a procession in connection with 'Gandhi Jayanti' celebration. The organizers were arrested and convicted on the same day. A similar procession was attempted at Chidambaram but the timely intervention of Police dispersed the gathering.

7th October—

T. K. Kothandaram, who was the author of several anonymous letters to officers asking them to resign, etc., and to the Railway Station Master, Cuddalore N.T. threatening to burn down the station, was arrested and detained at the local sub-jail.

10th October—

Night.—The motor car of the Circle Inspector of Police, Tirukkoyilur, was burnt by some miscreants.

18th October—

Report received from Joint Magistrate, Tindivanam, regarding the cutting of telegraph wire and the damaging of two telegraph posts in a firka of Gingee taluk.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were no violent outbreaks in the district. The main activity was by students of the Annamalai University who took a prominent part in organising strikes, taking out processions, hoisting Congress flags, etc. On the night of the 10th October 1942, the motor car of the Circle Inspector of Police, Tirukkoyilur, was burnt by some miscreants. Telegraph and telephone wires were cut in a number of places.

	Nos.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	25
Total number of persons convicted in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement up to the 31st December 1942	44

No collective fines were imposed.

5. BELLARY.

10th August—

General.—Nearly half of the Hospet Municipal School boys absented themselves as a protest against the arrest of the Congress leaders in Bombay.

Adoni.—A *hartal* was observed by closing shops.

Evening.—Under the auspices of Congress a public meeting was held. About 300 people were present.

Bellary—Evening.—Under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee a meeting was held. About 500 people were present. There was no disorder.

11th August—

Bellary—Morning.—About a hundred boys of the Bellary Municipal High School went in a procession carrying the Congress flag and shouting "Gandhi-ki-jai".

Evening.—About 200 school boys in the town went in a procession with Gandhi's photograph. Speeches were made.

15th August—

Harpanahalli.—A Congress meeting of about 200 people was held.

Adoni.—Telephone wire was cut which was subsequently repaired.

Kottur.—Objectionable posters were distributed at a meeting.

16th August—

Telephone and telegraph wires were cut between Aspari and Guntakal. Police and village bandobust arranged.

Bellary.—There was a procession of about 300 people followed by a meeting of about 1,000 people. There was no disorder. The Hospet-Hubli line was cut but was quickly restored.

16th & 17th August—

Telegraph wires were cut on the Kottur-Kudligi Road.

There was a meeting of about 50 persons at Kottur on 17th at which objectionable manuscript notices were distributed.

18th August—

Kottur school boys absented themselves from school.

Rayadrug.—There was an unimpressive meeting of about 400 people.

19th August—

Harpanahalli.—Telegraph wires were cut, but were repaired.

22nd August—

Alur.—Futile attempts were made to picket toddy shops.

Night—Telegraph wire was cut and one pole found missing between Royadrug and Bopasamudram. Line repaired in district limits.

25th August—

Adoni.—A meeting of about 200 was held.

30th August—

Bellary.—Under the auspices of the Circle Congress Committee a meeting of about five to six hundred was held at which many school boys were present.

Hadagalli.—A small meeting was held. No disorder.

31st August—

The District Magistrate issued instructions to Subdivisional Magistrates to prohibit meetings in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

2nd to 3rd September—

Bellary.—School boys wrote phrases like "Quit India", etc., on walls.

T. Subrahmanyam and D. H. Venkoba Rao were detained under rule 26 and were taken to Central Jail, Vellore.

3rd September—

Adoni.— A meeting held in contravention of 144 order was dispersed. Six men (ring-leaders) were arrested and charges filed. A telegraph pole was found removed and wire cut. The line was soon repaired.

Hospet.—Night.—Parapet walls and three culverts on the Hospet-Bellary road were damaged, but traffic was not obstructed. Extracts from the *Harijan* urging Government servants to disobey orders were sent to officers and copy of Congress bulletin No. 7 was sent to the addresses of Indian Government servants.

4th September—

A youth uttering objectionable slogans was arrested at toddy sales.

5th September—

Congress bulletin No. 7 was sent to more officials. The District Board passed a resolution condemning "repression". Six telegraph insulators were cut near Hospet.

6th September—

Keshav Krishna Bagikote of Miraj was arrested at a meeting.

Harpanahalli.—Five telegraph insulators were cut. Four men were arrested in connection with telegraph wire cutting.

Adoni.—Telegraph wire cut.

7th September—

Adoni.—Another telegraph wire cut.

8th September—

Thirteen volunteers picketing toddy sales were arrested, tried and sentenced.

10th September—

Alur.—Two village officers resigned.

Harpanahalli.—Four men arrested for cutting telegraph wire.

12th September—

Bellary.—A thatched shed of the Municipal High School was burnt. Two orders were issued under rule 26 of Defence of India Rules. A meeting held in contravention of section 144 order was dispersed.

14th September—

General.—Eleven men detained under the Defence of India Rules. Portion of Municipal High School, Hospet, burnt. Ramachandra Gupta a Congressman who was distributing A.I.C.C. pamphlets was convicted. The property box containing muskets was stolen from the Rekatla Police outpost and thrown into a well. Some of the property was recovered. Some arrests were made. There was a *lathi* charge inside Alipuram Jail.

15th to 17th September—

General.—Telegraph wire was cut at five places in Adoni taluk on five different dates and at the first and second mile from Harpanahalli towards Kottur and near the 18th mile in the Kudligi Road on two days in the Kudligi taluk. Tahsildars of Adoni and Kudligi have been ordered to look into the matter with a view to imposing collective fines on the inhabitants of the area.

15th September—

Five persons were remanded to custody in connection with breaking toddy pots in Hadagalli taluk. A telegraph pole was found missing in Mandigiri in Adoni taluk and telegraph wires cut near Bodivanda hamlet, Adoni taluk.

16th September—

520 feet of telegraph wire cut near Kudligi. The line was repaired.

17th September—

Kudathini travellers bungalow was partly burnt. Several men were arrested in connection with sabotage and some more men were detained under rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

18th September—

Five persons were arrested. Raichur telegraph wire cut near Adoni Railway Station.

19th September—

Adoni.—Five persons who contravened 144 order were arrested.

Bellary.—Cyclostyled objectionable English bulletins were distributed by the school boys of Bellary town.

Hadagalli.—Objectionable posters were found pasted in two places. In connection with the Rekatla case three accused were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each.

2nd October—

Bellary.—Objectionable pamphlets in Kanarese in connection with "Gandhi Jayanti" were distributed in the town.

Adoni.—A procession was dispersed by *lathi* charge. Twenty-one arrests were made.

Rekatla.—There was a procession. Three men were arrested.

3rd October—

Bellary.—Telegraph wire in the town cut.

Harpanahalli.—A man shouting anti-war phrases was arrested.

4th October—

Bellary.—Carpentry room in Wardlaw High School was set on fire. The fire was extinguished with little damage.

14th October—

Five Bellary School boys convened a meeting near Alur taluk urging people not to supply foodstuffs to the Army. They were arrested. One Venkataramiah of Kurnool who advised constables to resign was arrested.

15th October—

Village headman, Kalludevankunta and two ryots in Adoni taluk were arrested for trying to persuade village officers to resign.

17th October—

Telegraph wire at a place 16 miles from Harpanahalli was cut.

Telegraph wire was cut near Kotturu, Kudligi taluk.

20th October—

An attempt was made to set fire to Kosigi Sub-Registrar's office. Investigation proceeding.

24th October—

Telegraph wire cut on the Harpanahalli-Kottur Road.

26th October—

Telegraph wire cut near Harpanahalli.

29th October—

Bellary.—Four persons who took out a procession were arrested.

Kotturu.—Objectionable leaflets were found.

1st November—

Harihar.—Hospet Mail bus was waylaid at about 7 miles from Harpanahalli at 8-30 a.m. The mails in the bus were carried away by the miscreants. The robbery was well planned. The culprits were masked and armed with daggers and sticks and were about 15 to 20 in number. They evidently came from Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency, over the border.

5th November—

Hospet.—Cyclostyled wall posters advocating no-tax campaign found and removed.

19th November—

One Lakshmanachar resigned membership of Narayanadevarakeri Panchayat as a protest against Government policy.

4th December—

Bellary.—The house of a student of the Ceded Districts College was searched and prejudicial literature seized.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Civil Disobedience Movement in this district was not marked with much enthusiasm. Telephone and telegraph wire-cutting took place in several places. Unimpressive meetings mostly attended by students were held and processions were organized. On the 14th September 1942 some miscreants, including an S.S.L.C. student, removed the property box from the Police outpost at Rekatla and threw it into a neighbouring well. The culprits were arrested. On the 1st November 1942, four strangers got into the Mail bus running between Harihar and Hospet and after going some distance one of them threw chilli powder in the eyes of the driver who had to stop the bus. As soon as it was stopped a group of about twenty persons with their faces covered and armed with daggers and sticks entered the bus and took away the mail bags. The ring-leaders have been arrested. They were all from Bombay Presidency where they appear to have planned such acts. A thatched shed of the Municipal High School, Bellary, and a portion of the Municipal High School, Hospet, were burnt on 12th September 1942 and 14th September 1942 respectively.

	Nos.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the C.D.M.	9
Total number of persons convicted upto 31st December 1942 in connection with the C.D.M.	3

No collective fines were imposed.

The Kurugodu Panchayat board was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 11th September 1942 condemning in general the repressive measures of the Government and approving the closure of the office of the Panchayat on 11th September 1942 as a protest.

6. CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

10th August—

Tambaram.—Some of the students of the Madras Christian College did not attend College.

General.—An order under rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules prohibiting holding of meetings by unlawful associations, etc., was issued.

11th August—

Conjeeveram.—A small procession organized by the Desia Valibha Sangam was dispersed peacefully.

Tiruvallur.—A meeting organized by the local Congressmen was dispersed by the organizers themselves on the advice of the Subdivisional Magistrate.

12th August—

Tambaram.—About 600 students of the Madras Christian College absented themselves from the classes.

Guindy.—The students of the Engineering College also absented themselves from the College.

Saidapet—Morning.—Four Congressmen organized a procession to protest against the arrest of Gandhi and other Congress leaders. On being warned by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police the proposed procession and the meeting were given up.

13th August—

Saidapet.—Some of the shops were closed.

14th August—

Tambaram—Afternoon.—Some of the boys of the Madras Christian College High School did not attend classes.

16th August—

Nagalapuram.—A crowd of about 500 persons went round the streets shouting slogans and marched towards the Police station. The Police did not attempt to disperse the crowd as the force at the station was very small. An attempt to hold a meeting in the afternoon was prevented by the Subdivisional Magistrate.

Tiruvallur.—Mangilal Sowcar and his brother Madan Mohan Raj who held a meeting in defiance of the prohibitory orders of the District Magistrate were arrested.

Tambaram—Morning.—The students of the Madras Christian College absented themselves from the College as a mark of respect for Mahadev Desai.

Evening.—A meeting proposed to be held by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees Union was banned by an order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.

18th August—

Perambur—Morning.—About 70 per cent of the employees staged a stay-in strike inside the workshops of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway as a protest against the prohibitory order. On it being explained by the District Magistrate that the order did not interfere with the legitimate activities of the Union the employees resumed work at 2 p.m.

Little Conjeevaram.—Small manuscript posters containing prejudicial slogans were pasted on walls in a few places.

Conjeevaram.—A meeting proposed to be held by the members of the National Youth League was dispersed by the Police. Three members of the League were arrested.

20th August—

Avadi.—Fish plates were removed from both the up and down lines over a bridge. Train No. 50 had to be detained for 15 minutes. Necessary arrangements for guarding the railway lines by village menials were made.

Saidapet.—Six students of the Madras Christian College who caused some damages to the fittings of the Electric train between Saidapet and Tambaram were convicted by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Saidapet, and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

21st August—

Chingleput.—The Joint Magistrate ordered the arrest of three persons on receipt of information that they had made arrangements to cut telegraph wires, etc.

Tiruvothiyur—Evening.—One N. V. Kanniappan arrested for holding a meeting in contravention of prohibitive order banning such meetings. He was sentenced to 6 months' R.I.

25th August—

About 220 yards of Trunk Telephone wire and 110 yards of Railway control wire were cut between Ottivakkam and Padalam in Madurantakam taluk.

Sembiam.—A meeting of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees Union held at Perambur at 5 p.m. passed off without any disturbance.

26th August—

Three more persons who organized and took a procession to the Police station at Nagalapuram were arrested.

27th August—

Five Loyola College students were arrested as part of a mob who had put gravel in the points and placed a boulder on the railway line between Chromepet and Tambaram. At Tambaram the students who were on the railway line were dispersed by a *lathi* charge.

28th August—

The Subdivisional Magistrate, Saidapet, sentenced the five students mentioned above to a fine of Rs. 100 each.

Uttiramerur.—About 79 feet of telegraph wire was found cut and removed. The Madras Christian College closed for Michaelmas till 23rd September 1942.

2nd September—

Conjeeveram.—A loop telegraph wire was cut opposite to the Mission Hospital.

3rd September—

10 a.m.—A vetti guarding the railway line opposite Loyola College caught two students of that College suspected of throwing stones at a train. The vetti handed them over to Police custody.

5th September—

The two students of the Loyola College were convicted by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Saidapet, and sentenced to whipping—15 stripes each. The sentence was executed the same day.

6th September—

A window of branch post office in the P. V. Kalathur village was set fire to, damaging the window and a record box.

The district board passed resolutions approving of the decision of the All-India Congress Committee and condemning the arrest of the Congress leaders. It also passed a resolution to close all offices and institutions under its control on 15th September 1942 as a mark of protest.

Conjeevaram.—The scavengers struck work demanding dearness allowance and on promise of granting this, they resumed work.

7th September—

Guindy.—The students of the Engineering College abstained from attending their classes as a protest against the award of whipping sentences to the two students on the 5th September.

9th to 10th September—

As a result of the arrest of Venugopal Reddi of Minjur village on 9th September, three sheds of the Essential Services Camp at Vallur were burnt down and the adjoining coconut trees damaged on the night of the 10th September. The total damage is estimated at about Rs. 1,800. In this connection one man has been arrested.

11th September—

Conjeevaram—Night.—Three toddy shops and an old car belonging to one Arumugha Nadar were burnt down. The military telephone wire in the town was also cut. As these incidents appeared to be the result of a concerted plan of action organized by the local Congress leaders, they were arrested.

12th September—

Ponneri—Night.—Two thatched sheds of the District Board High School were set on fire. One shed was completely destroyed with the furniture in it and the second shed was partly burnt. The fire was

brought under control with the help of the Adi-Dravidas in the neighbourhood. The damage caused is estimated at Rs. 1,500. One Venkata Krishna Sarma in whose possession prejudicial leaflets were found was arrested. Letters were received by Government servants asking them to resign appointments and to support the Civil Disobedience Movement. Persons suspected to be authors of these letters were arrested.

17th September—

Karanguzhi—Night.—150 feet of telegraph wire was cut near the bazaar street on the Great Southern Trunk Road. The wire was recovered from a tank in the village. A toddy shop was also burnt down.

21st September—

Sembiyam.—2-30 p.m.—The thatched toddy shop at Ayanavaram was set fire to. It is suspected that the fire was caused by phosporous rolled in cloth being thrown on the roof.

25th September—

Chingleput.—Two persons who picketed at the Sessions Court were arrested.

26th September—

Conjeevaram—Night.—44 feet of telegraph wire was cut in Hodsonpet.

30th September—

Conjeevaram.—One Subramanya Mudali was arrested for being in possession of prejudicial leaflets.

2nd October—

Madurantakam.—About 250 students of the Hindu High School stayed away from their classes on account of "Gandhi's birthday celebrations".

Tambaram.—"Gandhi Jayanthi" was celebrated at the Madras Christian College.

Guindy.—About 50 per cent of the Engineering College students absented themselves from the classes.

15th October—

Chingleput.—One of the letters sorted at the Post Office exploded. About the same time letters in the post box at the Railway station were also found burning. The fire was put out but several letters were destroyed.

27th October—

Chingleput.—One Kandaswami Reddi was arrested for having picketed in front of the Sessions Court.

29th October—

Chingleput.—Two persons distributing prejudicial pamphlets in the Sessions Court were arrested.

1st November—

Poonamallee.—Two persons who disobeyed the order under section 144, Cr.P.C., prohibiting procession, were arrested.

2nd November—

Conjeevaram.—Three post-boxes tied to pillars in the town were stolen. The matter under investigation.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Civil Disobedience Movement in the district to a certain extent centred round the important educational institutions as in the case of the Madras City which the district adjoins. On 27th August five Loyola College students were arrested as part of a mob who had put gravel in the points and placed a boulder on the railway line between Chromepet and Tambaram. They were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 each. At Tambaram the students who were on the railway line were dispersed by *lathi* charge. Two students were given sentence of whipping. These punishments had a good effect on the Loyola College students as they did not interfere any further with electric trains.

Attempts were made to burn the branch post office at Kalathi village and a post office in Chingleput town. Important cases of incendiarism were the burning of three sheds of the Essential Services Camp at Vallur and the two thatched sheds of the District Board High School at Ponneri.

Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedient Movement	23
Total number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942, in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	29

Particulars regarding imposition of collective fines—

Names of villages.	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Ramareddipalayam	1,500
(2) Venkatareddipalayam	500
(3) Subbareddipalayam	1,000
(4) Ponneri and four other villages	2,000
Total ..	5,000

The Chingleput District Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing resolutions on 7th September 1942, approving of the decision of the All-India Congress Committee, condemning the measures adopted by the Government to put down disorderly activities and resolving to close all offices and institutions under the board on 15th September 1942 as a mark of protest.

The Damal Panchayat Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 19th September 1942 supporting the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, and condemning the measures taken by the Government to put down the Civil Disobedience Movement.

7. CHITTOOR.

9th August—

Chittoor.—There was a protest meeting under Congress auspices.

10th August—

Chittoor.—Anantasayanam Ayyangar, M.L.A. (Central), was arrested and sent to Vellore for detention under rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

There were students' strikes and processions at Chittoor and Madanapalle. Prosecution under the Criminal Law Amendment Act was subsequently launched against speakers at meeting at Chittoor.

11th August—

Chittoor.—Students' strike continued accompanied by picketing and processions. Military contract tailors struck work but resumed work on the following day.

13th August—

Chittoor.—Partial strike of the students continued.

Palmaner.—A case of telegraph wire cutting and felling of a post reported.

14th August—

Partial strike of the students continued at Chittoor and Madanapalle.

15th August—

Some of the persons charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Act were sentenced to three months' imprisonment. This conviction was subsequently set aside.

16th August—

In connection with the cutting of telegraph wire near Punganur one Thathachary was arrested.

Tirupati.—Two persons were arrested by the local Police for making objectionable speeches. There was a *hartal.*

Objectionable speeches were made at meetings at Madanapalle and Palmaner. Orders prohibiting meetings and processions in the district were issued under rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules.

17th August—

Tirupati.—One person was arrested for distributing hand-bills and another for making an objectionable speech. Students stoned a running train causing slight injuries to the fireman.

A meeting was held in defiance of the prohibitory order. The crowd pelted stones at the Police as a result of which one Sub-Inspector and two constables received injuries. *Lathi* charges were made to disperse the crowd. About eight people were injured.

Madanapalle.—A meeting held in defiance of the prohibition order was dispersed by a *lathi* charge. Some people were injured. A meeting was held in Nagari defying the ban. The Sub-Inspector of Police made arrests with an inadequate force. The crowd became riotous and cut

telegraph and telephone wires at the post office and near Vepagunta. A reserve party from Puttur reached the spot, made arrests and restored order.

Telegraph wires were cut near Punganur, Pakala and Renigunta.

A detachment of the 46th Gurkha Rifles consisting of three platoons arrived near Renigunta. The disposition of the troops and patrolling of lines were arranged in consultation with the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police.

18th August—

Tirupati.—A meeting was attempted in defiance of the ban. The crowd which indulged in stone throwing was dispersed by a *lathi* charge. One constable and three people were injured.

19th August –

Persons seen lurking about the railway lines between Renigunta and Pudi were arrested by the Military patrol and remanded to custody.

20th August—

Telegraph wires were cut at Palmaner, Pudi and Chandragiri.

Chittoor.—One person arrested for defying the prohibitory order in force in the district.

Madanapalle.—Three arrests were made for causing disturbance, distributing prejudicial literature and holding a meeting in defiance of the order banning meetings. A meeting was dispersed by *lathi* charge. Two people were injured and the leader arrested.

Telegraph wires were cut at Panyani and Pakala.

22nd August—

Morning.—An empty goods train was derailed about 6 miles north of Kalahasti on the Katpadi-Gudur line due to the removal of three pairs of rails. The nature of the removal indicated that railway tools had been used. The damage done to the railway is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

Telegraph wire was also cut at the same place.

At Vepagunta, Nagari and Nalagampalle also telegraph wires were cut.

Night.—A military train patrol arrested one person found tampering with the railway line near Puttur.

23rd August—

A mixed train derailed between Panapakkam and Chandragiri on the metre-gauge line from Katpadi to Gudur due to sabotage. Three pairs of fish-plates, 12 bolts and over a dozen steel keys had been removed. The engine and four goods van immediately behind the engine capsized.

Disciplinary action was taken by the District Magistrate against the village servants for their negligence in not watching the line properly.

25th August—

Night—Telegraph wire was cut at a place 6 miles off Chittoor.

25th August—

Twenty-seven arrests were made in connection with the railway sabotage near Kalahasti.

27th August—

Kuppam.—One person was arrested for defying the order banning meetings.

28th August—

Telegraph wire was cut near Palmaner.

29th August—

One more arrest made in connection with Kalahasti railway sabotage.

30th August—

Three persons were arrested for ticketless travelling in the Bombay Mail and pulling communication cord between Pudi and Renigunta. Telegraph wire cut near Punganur.

31st August—

Nine arrests were made in connection with the railway sabotage near Panapakkam.

5th September—

Telegraph wires were cut near Punganur.

7th September—

Night—Stones were seen placed on the railway track, metre-guage, between Kurubalakota and Kumanagutta. The train stopped and the stones were removed. No damage.

12th September—

Government Order issued superseding the Chittoor District Board for six months for supporting in its resolution passed at a meeting on the 5th September, anti-Government activities of the Congress, etc.

21st September—

Tirupati.—Srinivasachary, Municipal Chairman, was arrested.

Nagari.—One person was arrested for making prejudicial speech.

23rd September—

Madanapalle.—A post-box was found missing.

29th September—

Two letter-boxes were found removed and thrown into a river.

2nd October—

Two persons were arrested for distributing prejudicial pamphlets at the Palmaner Taluk office.

5th ctober—

Palmaner.—One person suspected of distributing prejudicial literature was arrested.

6th October—

Chittoor.—One person suspected of writing objectionable slogans on walls was arrested.

9th October—

Tirupathi.—Two persons arrested for organizing a procession and meeting in defiance of the prohibition order in force in the district.

13th October—

Palmaner.—Two persons arrested for distributing prejudicial literature.

17th October—

Telegraph wire cut near Palmaner.

The Sessions Judge, Chittoor, pronounced judgment in the Akkurthi (Kalahasti taluk) Railway sabotage case.

18th October—

Palmaner.—One person arrested for sending prejudicial letters to Government servants. Another was arrested for distributing prejudicial literature.

21st October—

Chittoor.—Three persons arrested on suspicion for writing objectionable slogans.

10th November—

Chittoor.—One person suspected of writing objectionable slogans was arrested.

16th November—

Madanapalle.—Two insulators on telegraph posts broken.

29th November—

Muthukur—Night.—The door of cattle-pound was clandestinely removed and burnt.

9th December—

Puthalpet—Evening.—An almirah containing books, map, etc., in the board elementary school was found burnt after the school was closed. One arrest was made in this connection.

27th December—

Chittoor.—One person suspected of attempting to write prejudicial slogans was arrested.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Civil Disobedience Movement did not gain much momentum among the students in the district as the timely arrest of the principal speakers at a students' meeting on the 10th August at Chittoor and their prosecution under the Criminal Law Amendment Act must have impressed on the student population that prompt action would follow any transgression on their part.

There were two cases of derailment of trains near Kalahasti and between Panapakam and Chandragiri caused by the removal of rails, fish-plates, bolts and keys, etc. That more cases of such sabotage did not occur in the district was due to the presence of a detachment of the Gurkha Rifles which guarded the railway lines, and the enlisting by the District Magistrate of the services of the village servants, prohibition staff and the forest staff for patrolling the railway lines. There were some cases of incendiarism as in the District Board High School, Puthalpet, and the Post Office at Punganur. Other acts of sabotage were cutting of telephone and telegraph wires, damaging insulators and removal of letter and post boxes.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	10
Total number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.	21

No collective fines were imposed.

The Chittoor District Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 5th September 1942, welcoming the resolution of All-India Congress Committee, condemning the repressive measures of the Government and resolving as a protest to close the schools and offices under the control of the Board on 7th September 1942.

8. COIMBATORE.

9th August—

Coimbatore.—A protest meeting was held.

10th August—

Mettupalayam.—Two persons arrested for picketing school. *Hartal* at Karamadai village.

11th August—

Erode.—Hartal.

12th August—

Coimbatore. Students struck work at the Agricultural College and in several schools.

Afternoon.—Workers in two mills struck work.

District Magistrate issued orders prohibiting meetings and processions in and around Coimbatore.

13th August—

Coimbatore.—Workers in eight mills in the town went on strike. N. G. Ramaswami, M.L.A., arrested under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules. Three more mills also struck work.

Udamalpet.—There was strike in three mills. Two persons arrested.

14th August—

General.—Mills at Udamalpet struck work. Orders under section 144 issued at Tiruppur and Udamalpet. Telegraph wires were cut round Coimbatore.

Morning.—At 2 a.m., an ammunition supply train from Cochin consisting of 2 engines and 46 waggons was derailed by sabotage between Podanur and Singanallur railway stations. Fish-plates and spikes had been removed and it was suspected that a rail might also have been removed. Both the engines ran down the embankment and capsized. Eleven waggons containing 25 lb. shells also capsized. Neither the train staff nor the military escort suffered serious hurt. The offence seems to have been done with spanners taken from an adjacent gang tool box which was forced open. Four railway crowbars were found thrown in an adjacent stream. This was a deliberately planned act of sabotage as a previous train passed safely through the same place a few hours before the accident.

Workers in two mills struck and in two others resumed work.

15th August—

Singanallur.—Post-box found removed.

16th August—

Coimbatore.—Slight student activity.

17th August—

General.—All mills and factories resumed work. A few persons arrested at Pollachi and Coimbatore for disobeying 144 orders.

Coimbatore.—Strike in three schools.

18th August—

Bhavani.—Meeting dispersed by light *lathi* charge. Hundred yards of telegraph wire cut between Gobichettipalayam and Bhavani.

19th August—

Coimbatore.—C. P. Subbiah, M.L.A., and Avanashilingam Chettiar arrested.

Erode.—One mile telegraph wire cut.

Pollachi.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to Government Timber depot at the Railway Station.

20th August—

Some arrests were made when meetings were dispersed at Coimbatore, Erode and Dharapuram.

Erode.—Meetings prohibited by 144 order.

21st August—

Night.—An attempt was made at derailment near Pollachi by removing fish-plates. But the train stopped and no damage was done. The village chavadi at Karavalur in Avanashi taluk was broken into and much damage was done.

22nd August—

There was a stay-in strike at the Pankaja Mills for payment of three months' bonus instead of the one month's bonus offered to them. At noon the men refused to go out of the mills without getting the bonus paid. The Police arrived on the scene. As the mediation of the Deputy Superintendent of Police was of no avail the workers were ordered to clear out of the mills. But they persisted in remaining inside and some attempted to throw loose parts of machinery at the Police party. A *lathi* charge was then ordered and the labourers were cleared out of the mills outside the main gate. But they assembled on the field opposite to the mills, and threw stones at the Police. They refused to disperse. The Police were forced to open fire. In all 19 rounds were fired. Two persons were killed and several injured by a *lathi* charge. A few of the Police officers were wounded. The car of the Inspector of Police was badly damaged.

23rd August—

Removal of fish-plates was noticed on the Erode-Trichinopoly line near Chavadipalayam and necessary repairs were made.

24th August—

Singanallur.—Night—Ten mills again went on strike.

Erode.—Night—Telephone wires were cut.

25th August—

Singanallur—Morning.—At 1–30 a.m. about 100 persons smashed and burnt a toddy shop and disappeared before Police arrived.

Night.—Six persons who threw stones at the Police outpost were arrested.

Some earth and metal found removed near Tudiyalur on the Coimbatore-Mettupalayam line.

26th August—

A toddy shop at Irugur burnt and another at Pallapalayam damaged.

27th August—

Coimbatore—Morning.—At 2 a.m. a mob of about 200 went to Sulur R.A.F. aerodrome and set fire to thatched sheds destroying the sheds completely and the 22 motor lorries kept inside them. Two drivers who were sleeping in the lorry sheds were burnt to death. The coolie shed which is about half a mile away from the aerodrome was also set fire to on the same day. One coolie was burnt to death. A few persons were arrested in this connection.

28th August—

Coimbatore.—Night—At 9–15 p.m. stones were thrown at the Sulur barrack huts. The sentry saw two men and fired 4 rounds but nobody was hit.

1st and 2nd September—

Erode.—An attempt was made to burn the Revenue Divisional Officer's office but the fire was extinguished before any damage was caused. A student who was responsible for this confessed his guilt and was arrested.

2nd September—

Night—In Pasur toddy and arrack shops burnt. The Nilgiri trunk wires cut near Mettupalayam.

3rd September—

Coimbatore.—All mills were working normally.

6th September—

Pollachi.—Morning—Two temporary sheds in the High School were burnt.

Erode.—Threatening letters were received by the Police and other officials.

7th September—

Kariampalayam toddy shop and part of a bamboo screen in Udamalpet High School were burnt.

9th September—

Karundevanpalayam and Irugalur toddy shops and the Sub-Registrar's office at Kodumudi were picketed. The crowd had to be dispersed by force. Nineteen persons were arrested.

16th September—

A wall postbox in Valliputhur village, Gobichettipalayam taluk was removed.

17th September—

General.—Subversive propaganda by leaflets and letters and by speeches still prevalent. Many arrests were made.

19th September—

Kariagoundanur.—The thatched roof of the toddy shop near Annur was burnt.

23rd September—

Coimbatore.—One case of cutting telegraph wires reported.

25th September—

Coimbatore.—One case of cutting telephone wires reported.

5th October—

Kollegal.—Procession taken on "Gandhi Jayanti" day was dispersed by a light cane charge.

16th November—

Tudiyalur.—Evening—Telephone wire was found cut. An attempt was made to break an Electricity department tower by removing bolts. The tower was tilted but did not fall.

29th November—

Trunk telephone wires between Coimbatore and Coonoor and Coimbatore-Ootacamund were cut. Communication was quickly restored.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Due to the presence of a good number of mills in the district there was agitation among the labouring classes in the industrial areas.

There was a stay-in-strike in the Pankaja Mills on 22nd August 1942 for payment of three months' bonus instead of one month's bonus offered to them. At noon the police went to the scene and cleared the labourers out of the mills by a *lathi* charge. But they threw stones from a field opposite the mills and grew more violent. After due warning the police opened fire. In all 19 rounds were fired, killing two persons. A few of the police officers were wounded. The car of the Inspector of Police was badly damaged.

A case of deliberate sabotage was the derailment of an ammunition supply train from Cochin at 2 a.m. on 14th August 1942, caused by the removal of fish-plates, spikes, etc., between Podanur and Singanallur stations. The two engines attached to the train ran down the embankment and capsized, as also 11 waggons which contained 25 lb. shells.

There were two other attempts at derailment of trains which were frustrated by timely detection.

A number of attempts at incendiarism was also made in the district. The most serious one was at Sulur where a mob of 200 set fire to the thatched sheds, attached to the R.A.F. Aerodrome at 2 a.m. on 27th August 1942, destroying the sheds completely and the 22 motor lorries kept inside them. Two drivers were also burnt to death. The coolie shed about half a mile away from the aerodrome was also set on fire. One coolie was burnt to death. Telegraph and telephone wires were cut in a number of places.

Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connexion with the Civil Disobedient Movement is	28
Total number of persons convicted up to the end of December 1942 is	73

Collective fines were imposed on the following villages :—

Name of village.	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Kannampalayam	4,850
(2) Irugur	5,000
(3) Singanallur and other villages	24,960
(4) Vellakinar	600
Total ..	35,410

As the Coimbatore Municipal Council at its meeting held on the 26th September 1942 passed resolutions endorsing and supporting the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee and strongly protesting against and condemning the alleged repressive policy of the Government, the Government superseded the council for a period of six months.

9. CUDDAPAH.

11th August—

Rajampet.—Students attempting to picket the High School were dispersed.

Cuddapah.— Evening—About 150 students of the local High School walked out of their classes as a protest against the arrest of Congress leaders.

Proddatur.—Evening—Two persons arrested under rule 129 (1) of the Defence of India Rules for making inflamatory speeches at a meeting of about 500 Congress sympathisers.

12th August—

An attempt to hold a meeting melted away at the approach of the police.

13th August—

Cuddapah.—Sri Prakasam, an All-India Congress Committee member, was arrested at the railway station.

Proddatur.—Evening—Students of the local High School absented themselves from their classes and conducted a meeting and procession.

14th August—

Evening—Proddatur school boys went in a procession.

16th August—

Telegraph lines were cut between Muddanur and Mangapatnam, Cuddapah-Jammalamadugu and Cuddapah-Badvel.

17th August—

The District Magistrate instructed talayaris to watch telegraph lines and culverts on important roads and the District Forest Officer to arrange for the watching of telegraph and railway lines in forest areas.

18th August—

Railway telegraph lines between Kalemall and Kondàpuram tampered with in places. Three persons arrested on suspicion. Government telegraph lines cut at places on Pulivendla-Vempalle road.

20th August—

Pulivendla.—High School boys did not attend school.

20th and 21st August—

Government telegraph line cut in places on the Vempalli-Pulivendla Road.

23rd August—

Cuddapah-Proddatur telegraph line cut near Pushpagiri.

Night—Telegraph line on the Pulivendla-Vempalle road cut. Two hundred culverts on the same road were also damaged. Matter under investigation.

24th August—

Government telegraph wire on the Pulivendla-Vempalle road and Proddatur-Mydukur road was cut.

Night—Railway line between Muddanur and Kondapuram was tampered with. The offence was detected in time and the line repaired.

27th August—

Pulivendla.—A procession was organized by Congressmen in the town. The processionists went round shouting anti-Government slogans. They went to the Taluk Office, the Police station and to the Sub-Registrar's Office and subsequently to the Police station at Thondur. They shouted prejudicial slogans and asked Government officers to resign their jobs. At Thondur they held a meeting and suggested to the ryots that they should destroy communications, force village servants to resign and violate forest laws. A strong reserve Police force was despatched at once to Pulivendla.

30th August—

One milestone and 7 furlong stones were found broken on the Muddanur-Pulivendla road. A postal letter box in Thondur chavadi, Pulivendla taluk, was found missing.

31st August—

Evening—Telegraph line between Cuddapah and Pulivendla cut in one place. The line was restored.

An attempt was made to tamper with a culvert on the Cuddapah-Kurnool road. No damage was caused.

2nd September—

A telegraph post was removed at mile 35/3 on the Pulivendla-Vempalle road. Telegraph line at the 31st mile-stone on the Cuddapah-Pulivendla road was cut. Levy of collective fine considered.

4th September—

Cuddapah-Pulivendla telegraph line interrupted in places.

5th September—

Night—The causeway over the Pennar at Chennur slightly damaged. There was no dislocation of traffic. The culprits were arrested.

6th September—

One culvert at mile 196 on Yerraguntla-Vempalle road damaged.

9th September—

Night.—Fish-plates, bolts and keys were found removed between Kalamalla and Muddanur Railway stations.

10th September—

Rajampet.—School picketed. Two arrests made.

15th September—

Telegraph line on the Cuddapah-Proddatur road cut. The line was restored.

Traffic signals on the Muddanur-Pulivendla road were tampered with. One stolen and another was damaged.

16th September—

Kondur—Afternoon.—Persons with their faces covered with black masks, snatched away the mail bag from a young boy of 15 who was doing duty for his father, the mail runner, for the day, on the Kondur-Badvel road. The boy gave intimation to the Police out-post at Kondur. Immediate investigation was followed by the recovery of the mail bag and its contents a few yards away from the scene of occurrence. The contents were not tampered with.

19th September—

Proddatur telegraph line cut. The line was restored.

20th September—

Cuddapah—Morning.—An unsuccessful attempt was made in the early hours to set fire to the High School building.

Proddatur—Evening.—Seven shops were looted. Nineteen persons were arrested in that connection. The total cost is estimated at about Rs. 2,000. The cause of looting was not political but mere hooliganism. The situation was soon brought under control.

21st September—

Evening.—About 50 villagers of Narasimhakottala looted three lots of cholam belonging to a merchant who refused to dispose of the stock according to the villagers' terms. The loss is estimated at Rs. 200. Twenty-six persons were arrested in this connection.

22nd September—

Telegraph line on the Pulivendla-Vempalle road cut between 41 and 42 miles.

24th September—

Night.—One culvert on the Muddanur-Pulivendla road damaged.

30th September—

Night.—Some science students of the High School at Pulivendla who were associating themselves with the Congress movement broke open the laboratory and caused damage to the articles in it. The loss is assessed at Rs. 308.

6th October—

Kalasapad—Night.—A bullock-cart carrying six bags of grain was looted. Eleven out of sixteen persons involved in the offence were arrested and most of the grain recovered.

16th October—

On the Muddanur-Pulivendla road a culvert was damaged.

19th October—

Balapaner.—A letter box at the branch post office was found missing.

21st October—

Telegraph wire on the Sidhout-Badvel road was cut at the 28th mile.

Cuddapah.—Proddatur telegraph line interrupted.

25th October—

Government telegraph line on the Proddatur-Jammalamadugu road was cut near Bollavaram.

On Pulivendla-Parnapalli road three mile-stones were broken.

27th October—

Proddatur.—Jammalamadugu telegraph line cut near Pellasethipalla.

31st October—

The mails from Lavanur to Simhadripuram in Pulivendla taluk carried by the grandson of the regular mail runner were snatched by three persons who made away with the mail bag.

1st November—

Telegraph wire at mile 717 on the Jammalamadugu-Mydukur road was cut.

15th November—

Muddanur—Morning.—A mail cart carrying three mail bags from the railway station to the post office was robbed in the early hours and the bags removed.

17th November—

Morning.—Government telegraph line on the Pulivendla-Cuddapah road interrupted.

Three mail bags destined to Peddajatur, Vemula, Vempalli and despatched from Pulivendla were removed at a place three miles from the last named town.

14th December—

Government telegraph line on the Cuddapāh-Proddatur road was cut near Tavvasipalli. The line was restored.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Other than damaging culverts, cutting of telegraph wires and removal of fish-plates, bolts and keys on railway lines there were no serious events in the district.

There were repeated acts of sabotage in and around Pulivendla taluk. Two mail runners were waylaid and their mail bags snatched.

There was looting of shops by a riotous mob at Proddatur on the 20th September, resulting in a loss of about Rs. 2,000 to the owner of the looted shops.

On 30th September 1942 some science students of the Pulivendla High School, with strong Congress leanings, broke open the laboratory and caused damage to the articles in it to the extent of about Rs. 300.

	Nos.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connexion with the C.D.M.	11
Total number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connexion with C.D.M.	29

Particulars regarding the imposition of collective fines up to 31st December 1942 :—

Name of the village.	Amount.
	RS.
Agadur, Vemula and Palagiri	1,600
Animula, Veerappanayunipalli and Tummalipalli.	800
Alamkhanpalli	500
Total ..	2,900

The Cuddapah District Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing resolutions on 4th September 1942 welcoming the resolution of the A.I.C.C., condemning the action of the Government in putting down disorderly activities and resolving, as a protest, to close all offices and institutions, except dispensaries of the Board, on 10th September 1942.

10. EAST GODAVARI.

9th August—

Partial hartals in Pithapura and Gollaprolu. When informed of the orders prohibiting such observances the merchants apologised and opened shops.

Some students of the Pithapur High School attempted picketing the school but were dispersed by the Police.

11th August—

Night—*Cocanada.*—Telephone wire connection in the Collector's Personal Assistant's residence was cut.

12th August—

Rajahmundry.—About 100 students of the Arts College, abstained from attending their classes. There were no demonstrations.

13th August—

Rajahmundry.—Students of Municipal High School and Veerassalingam High School struck work and marched in procession through the streets.

Students of the Arts College attended College.

There was a partial hartal.

Night.—P.W.D. Canal telephone wires cut between Dowlaishwaram and Rajahmundry.

14th August—

Night.—Railway telegraph wires were cut near Sarpavaram.

15th August—

Morning.—Eight High School boys were caught red-handed while cutting telephone wires near Dowlaishwaram. They were subsequently sentenced to 18 months' R.I. each.

16th August—

Rajahmundry.—An order was issued under Rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting meetings, processions and demonstrations in the town. A procession taken in defiance of the orders was dispersed by a lathi charge.

Night—*Cocanada.*—Two students of the Pithapur Rajah's College were arrested while attempting to remove rails near Achatapuram on Samalkot-Cocanada line.

17th August—

Cocanada.—Partial strike at Pithapur Rajah's College and High School, Peddapuram.

All meetings and processions were banned by an order issued under Rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules.

18th August—

Rajahmundry.—A meeting convened by the President of the Town Congress Committee was dispersed peacefully.

19th August—

Cocanada.—There were partial hartals at Polavaram and Jaggampeta. One street post box was burnt.

Tallarevu.—A procession held in defiance of the prohibitory orders was dispersed by a lathi charge.

24th August—

Twelve fish-bolts were removed from the railway line between Samalkota and Medapadu. No damage was caused to the track.

Amalapuram.—Cutting of telegraph wires continued.

28th August—

Rajahmundry.—57 date trees cut.

30th August—

Amalapuram.—Three persons distributing objectionable pamphlets were arrested.

Razole taluk.—Public Works Department canal telephone wires were cut.

Polavaram.—Telegraph wires were cut.

Ryali village.—Postal letter box stolen.

1st September—

Jagannaikpur.—Two communists and eight others picketing the salt factory were dispersed by a lathi charge.

17th September—

Telephone wires cut at the following places :—

Between Ramachandrapuram and Alamuru, Aratlakatla and Puttakonda, Pasalapudi and Machavaran and Maredubaka. Telegraph wire cut at Anparthi during the week.

24th September—

Telegraph wire cut at Mungonda.

5th October—

Telephone wires were cut in Amalapuram, Razole and Ramachandrapuram taluks. A Congressman was arrested for picketing civil courts at Cocanada during the week.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Civil Disobedience Movement did not assume a mass scale in the district. There were partial hartals in some places and strikes and picketing in educational institutions. Eight high school boys who were caught red-handed while cutting telephone wires near Dowlaishwaram were sentenced to 18 months' R.I. each. Two students who made an unsuccessful attempt at removing rails in the Samalkota-Cocanada line were arrested. There were no serious events in the district.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	11
Total number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with Civil the Disobedience Movement	32

No collective fines were imposed.

The East Godavari District Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 18th August 1942, endorsing the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, protesting against the measures adopted by the Government in arresting the Congress leaders and resolving to close schools and offices under its management on 20th August 1942.

11. WEST GODAVARI.

11th August—

General.—There was partial *hartal* at Ellore.

At Ellore and Achanta Congress meetings were held at which objectionable speeches were made exhorting the audience to cut telegraph wires, remove sleepers from railway lines and withdraw deposits from banks, etc.

Telegraph wires on the railway line were cut between Tanuku and Nidadavole.

12th August—

Telegraph wires were cut between Tanuku-Nidadavole and at Achanta.

Congress meetings were held at Ellore, Chintalapudi and Dharmayigudam with small processions.

Telegraph wires were cut between Palacole and Lankalakoderu, Bhimavaram and Vendra. Damage was also caused to telegraph posts.

Nidadavole.—There was an ineffective strike at the Nidadavole High School.

14th August—

Congress meetings were held at Ellore and Tanuku. Telegraph and telephone wires were cut near Palacole, Bhimavaram, Dharmayigudam and Dendulur.

Bolts from the railway line were removed at Dendulur and Powerpeta railway stations but replaced by staff. Bandobust increased along railway lines. Two leaders arrested under Rule 129 of D.O.I. Rules.

15th August—

Ellore.—Telegraph wire was cut. The offender was arrested.

The District Magistrate issued an order under rule 56 of the D.O.I. Rules prohibiting meetings, etc., within the town.

Arrests were made under rule 129 of the D.O.I. Rules.

Tanuku and Kovvur.—Congress meetings were held at these places. Telegraph wires were also cut.

16th August—

A meeting was held defying the ban. The speaker at the meeting was arrested. More leaders were arrested.

Tili.—At the railway station records were damaged.

Lankalakoderu.—Near this place railway sleepers were removed.

17th August—

Bhimavaram.—A mob about two thousand strong entered the court of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate and asked the Magistrate to close the court. On his telling them that he would do no work on that day, the mob moved away towards the District Munsif's court which is just outside the Sub-Magistrate's court. The court was not sitting then

having adjourned all the cases. The mob then proceeded to, the Revenue Divisional Office which is at a distance of a mile from the town. They were all the time shouting congress slogans. Seeing the crowd the Revenue Divisional Officer had the doors of his office closed, and came out to see the crowd. The crowd asked him to resign. He pointed out the futility of resignation under such circumstances. Thereupon they forced him to hold a congress flag and march with them for some distance. The crowd now became violent and insisted on burning down the Revenue Divisional Office. The Revenue Divisional Officer was asked to hand over the keys but eventually the crowd broke open the windows, forced their way into the office, and set fire to the building and the records. All the records in the office except those in the record room were burnt and the building was badly gutted. The office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools situated in the same building was also burnt. The damage caused to Government at this place is estimated at Rs. 17,000.

The crowd then went to the Police station near the Sub-Magistrate's court and swarmed all round the place threatening violence. The Sub-Inspector immediately ordered his men to open fire. As soon as a constable fired one shot the carbine was wrenched away. The Sub-Inspector seeing that the rioters were rushing to seize the firearms in the station, opened fire with his shot gun. One of the constables used the Government carbine. The rioters threatened the Sub-Inspector that if he continued firing they would kill his wife and children. But he paid no attention and went on firing for two hours till a police force with the Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived at the place. Three of the rioters were killed and five injured.

In the meantime a portion of the crowd went to the police lines and set fire to them. They burnt the personal belongings of the constables and threatened to set fire to the house of the Sub-Inspector referred to above. The family of the Sub-Inspector luckily moved away from the house and escaped unhurt.

Palacole.—A mob of two thousand stormed the Palacole railway station and set fire to the records and all the wooden furniture making use of the kerosene in the station. All the parcels in the station, ticket stock and cash were burnt. The goods shed was gutted. The yarn and cloth bales in the shed were worth one lakh of rupees.

Akividu.—About 100 persons entered the police station, overpowered the two constables on duty and seized the two muskets of the station and all the *lathies.* They also seized the records and the uniforms of the constables, and burnt them in front of the station.

The crowd then rushed to the railway station, burnt the records, the equipment and a portion of the station building, capsized two wagons, removed rails, burnt the sleepers and smashed all the lamp-posts and the lanterns.

A small group went to the house of the Revenue Inspector and seized some of his private property and all his records. Later they went to the houses of the village munsif and karnams and burnt the records. From the house of a village munsif they also took away gold jewels. The mob then burnt the records of the section office, the inspection bungalow and the records of the Excise Sub-Inspector. The damage to the Government property is estimated at Rs. 10,000. The Post Office at Akividu was attacked and mail bags were burnt. Cash and

stamps worth Rs. 200 were robbed. On the midnight of 17th August 1942 about 200 persons armed with knives and sticks broke open a cloth shop and took away clothes worth Rs. 2,000.

Attili.—Some damage was caused to the records in the railway station by students returning from a congress meeting.

Relangi.—The railway station at the place, a mere carriage bunk, was completely burnt down with the tickets, records and furniture.

Satyavada.—Removal of rails and sleepers was reported. In this connection a congress leader was arrested.

Akidu village—Night.—Following the disturbances during the day there was looting of shops. Paddy, rice, utensils and clothes were stolen. The loss of cloth alone is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

18th August—

Narasingarajupuram agraharam—Morning.—A mob of about 30 people entered the house of one Nori Veeranna Sastri, broke open the granary and removed about 15 bags of paddy worth Rs. 120.

Penugonda—Noon.—Six shops were looted by a mob of 2,000 persons consisting mostly of Malas and Kapus. Clothes and jewellery worth about Rs. 22,000 were stolen. One hundred and fifteen persons were arrested.

Tanuku.—The High School boys effected a strike but they were peacefully dispersed.

Natta Rameswaram.—A mob of about 150 persons looted the godowns of Dwarampudi Kamireddi. The property involved was 108 bags of paddy valued at Rs. 800. The police arrested 59 persons in this connection.

19th August—

Pentapadu.—Public Works Department section office was burnt. Post office records were also burnt and cash about Rs. 350 was stolen.

20th August—

Tanuku.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to the Board High School. A small part of the bamboo portion of the school building was set fire to. The offence was noticed in time and the fire was put out.

22nd August—

Bhimadole.—Telephone wires were cut at numerous places and many posts were damaged or pulled down.

23rd August—

Dendulur—Night.—A mob of about 100 strong attacked the railway station, damaged the apparatus in the station-master's room and burnt a portion of the station building.

24th August—

General—Night.—Reports regarding cutting of telegraph and telephone wires and felling of posts were received from a number of places.

29th August—

Kovvur.—Telegraph wires by the side of the Local Fund road between Dharmarajigudem and Chintalapudi were found cut.

31st August—

Telegraph wire was cut on the railway line between Kovvur and Chagallur.

2nd September—

Palacole.—There was picketing at the High School by nine persons. They were arrested and prosecuted.

Telephone wire was cut at Jinnur and some telegraph wires in Kovvur taluk.

5th September—

Prakkilanka.—A telephone wire was found cut.

7th September—

Narasapur.—There was a partial strike at the Taylor High School as a protest against a *lathi* charge by the police on the student who picketed the High School at Narasapur on the 3rd September.

9th September—

Palacole.—A few students picketed the Municipal High School but on seeing the police, the picketers ran away.

10th September—

A Public Works Department telephone box was stolen at Kulla Lock. Telephone wire was cut between Ramachandrapuram and Pasalapudi.

14th September—

Two unauthorized printed leaflets in Telugu one with headings "Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery" on one side and "Officers of the Police, Jail and Magisterial Departments" on the other side and another giving items of sabotage and unlawful activities programmed as leaflet No. 4 of the Congress Civil Disobedience Movement were sent by some unknown persons by post to several officers.

Peddamamidipalli.—A meeting of about 50 persons was held at which objectionable speeches were made by three persons. A case was registered against them.

15th September—

Maruteru.—An attempt to picket the High School was foiled by the arrest of the individual concerned.

Ellore—Night.—The trunk telephone was disconnected near the Jute Mill.

16th September—

Maruteru.—The President of the Taluk Congress Committee, Narasapur, picketed the High School at Maruteru. He was charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, convicted and sentenced.

Tadepalligudem.—V. Gangaraju of Kovvali, an important Congress worker of the district was arrested by the police.

General.—Subdivisional Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police received typewritten sheets through post exhorting them to help the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Abkari renters of certain villages in Kovvur taluk received letters exhorting them to stop the business and abstain from paying rental due to Government.

Copies of cyclostyled notices in Telugu urging people to subversive acts against Government were found affixed to walls in Kovvur village.

22nd September—

Bhimavaram.—An order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. was issued prohibiting meetings, processions, etc.

Illindalaparru.—The toddy shop was picketed by one person against whom action was taken.

Ellore and Pulla.—Objectionable slogans were painted on some walls in two places. Some men caught red-handed in the offence were arrested.

Maruteru—Night.—Printed copies of pamphlets in Telugu, detailing 20 items of unlawful acts and purporting to be the last message of Mahatma were found affixed to the walls of some houses.

25th September—

Penugonda.—A man was arrested by the police for distributing the above leaflets.

2nd October—

Ellore.—In connection with "Gandhi Jayanti" there was picketing by some students at the Municipal High School. One student was arrested and the others ran away at the approach of the police.

A printed pamphlet in Telugu entitled "Fourth pamphlet—way to fight for independence" was received in the District Magistrate's office.

The board elementary school at Jogannapalem had to be closed for the day as about 10 Congressmen caused disturbance in the school. Six of the rioters were arrested.

Morta—Night.—A group of boys went round the village with a photo of Gandhi shouting "Gandhi-ki-jai."

4th October—

Ellore—Morning.—Three kinds of printed leaflets, two in Telugu and one in English, containing unauthorized and prejudicial matters were distributed. One man actually found distributing the pamphlets was caught red-handed.

5th October—

Gundugolanu—Night.—Objectionable slogans was found painted on the walls of the houses.

7th October—

Mundur.—One man was arrested for writing prejudicial matter on walls.

8th October—

Ellore town—Evening.—Two persons were arrested for shouting "Gandhi-ki-jai" and singing objectionable slogans on the road.

9th October—

Narasapur.—An order under section 144, Cr.P.C., prohibiting meetings, etc., was issued.

11th October—

Dharmajigudem.—Prejudicial slogans were found painted on the walls of the board elementary school. Enquiries made to trace culprits.

17th October—

Ellore.—One man from Tuni was arrested for addressing a public meeting in defiance of the prohibitory order in force in the district.

21st October—

Ellore.—One person entered the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's court and asked the officer to resign his appointment and join the Congress. He was arrested immediately.

Kovvur taluk—Night.—Some Congressmen cut some palmyra trees which were being tapped by the Abkari renters of Pallantla.

22nd October—

Kistnampalem—Night.—A dozen date trees were cut.

Ellore.—Cyclostyled leaflets captioned "Vande Mataram" and containing prejudicial matter were noticed in the Bazaar.

25th October—

Night.—Some telegraph wires in the "lankas" were cut.

30th October—

Ellore.—One person was arrested while distributing cyclostyled pamphlets containing prejudicial matter.

4th November—

Ellore.—An order under rule 56 of the D.O.I. rules was issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting the holding of the West Godavari District Students' conference in the district.

9th November—

Tyajampudi.—Telugu pamphlets containing prejudicial matter were found thrown in the streets.

10th November—

Ellore.—An order under rule 56 of the D.O.I. rules was issued by the District Magistrate banning all Congress meetings, processions, etc., anywhere in the West Godavari district.

20th and 22nd November—

Chinamamidipalli—Night.—Public Works Department telegraph wire was cut to a length of four furlongs, some telephone poles were bent and insulators broken to pieces. Public Works Department telephone wire was pulled off for one more furlong in the same village on 2nd November 1942.

LIBRARY
No. 14859

23rd December—

Bhimavaram—Night.—Three bundles of records out of 13 bundles which were packed in gunny bags and kept in the District Munsif's court for despatch to the District Court, Ellore, were set fire to and burnt. There was no damage to the building or to the other records.

24th December—

Kovvur taluk.—Eight persons who had in their possession implements, tools and materials intended for committing acts of sabotage, and strongly suspected of planning such acts were arrested.

25th December—

Nachugunta—Night.—Two canal telephone wires were cut off between mile 23/2 and 3. 400 yards of iron wire was also missing. Connections were however restored on the following day.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Civil Disobedience Movement assumed a virulent form in this district.

There were a number of acts of mob violence and incendiarism in the district on 17th August 1942. A mob of two thousand attacked the Revenue Offices, Police Stations and Divisional Office at Bhimavaram completely burning all records in the Revenue Divisional Officer's Office, office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and partially burning the police lines and Sub-Inspector's house. The police station was saved from total destruction by the courageous action of the Sub-Inspector of Police who held the mob at bay firing continuously for two hours, till the Reserve Police arrived. In all 3 persons were killed and 5 injured.

Palacole and Akividu were also scenes of mob violence. In the latter place the police station was attacked and lathies, two muskets and some records were taken away. The crowd then rushed to the Railway Station, burnt the records and a portion of the station building, capsized two waggons, and did much damage to the permanent way. The Relangi Railway station—a mere carriage bunk, was completely burnt down.

There were many instances of looting and pillage resulting in much loss of private property.

Other acts of sabotage were the cutting of telephone and telegraph wires, pulling down of the poles and damaging the insulators.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement	17
Total number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connexion with the Civil Disobedience movement	175

Collective fines were imposed on the following places :—

Name of the place.	Amount.
	RS.
Dendulur and Kovvali	2,500
Achanta	25,000
Pentapadu	3,000
Undi	6,000
Narasayya agraharam and three villages ..	2,997
Lankalacoderu	6,000
Akidu and five other villages	29,597
Bhimavaram and eighteen other villages ..	66,758
Palacole and Lankalacoderu (Kshatriya community alone)	1,01,433
Relangi village	5,000
Total ..	2,48,285

As the West Godavari District Board passed a resolution on 15th August 1942, approving the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, condemning the measures adopted by the Government in putting down disorderly activities and resolving as a protest to close all offices and institutions under the Board on 17th August 1942, the Government superseded the Board for a period of six months.

The Palacole Municipal Council was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 12th August 1942, approving the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, strongly condemning the measures adopted by Government for putting down breaches of the peace and resolving to close schools and offices under its management on 14th August 1942 as a mark of protest.

12. GUNTUR.

9th August—

Communists' meetings convened at Guntur, Tenali and Narasaraopet condemned the arrest of congress leaders, urged the formation of National Government, and emphasised the necessity for total war front against the Axis powers.

10th August—

Guntur.—Students absented themselves from their colleges and also from schools in several centres.

Bapatla.—The courts of the District Munsif and the Subordinate Judge were picketted and the Sub-Registrar was forced to close his office.

11th August—

Tenali.—A public meeting was held when speeches were made exhorting the audience to observe complete *hartal* on the following day, and detailing the incidents at Bombay. Consequent on this, the first act of lawlessness was the cutting of telegraph wires at 11 p.m. the same night.

12th August—

Tenali.—There was complete *hartal.*

At about 9 a.m. a large crowd of boys of about 15 years of age and congressites went to the Railway Station in a procession and asked the Station Master and the staff to vacate the premises. They then demolished the booking office, set fire to the Station Master's room and the refreshment room and burnt the records and furniture. They also set fire to the train examiner's office in which oil was stored for use in the Railway engines. The Puri passenger from Madras was stopped outside the station by tampering with the semaphore of the outer signal, passengers were made to detrain and some of the carriages set on fire with kerosene oil brought from the Railway Station.

With great difficulty the Station Master managed to send a message to the local police. On receipt of information of the trouble at Tenali Railway Station the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police set off from Guntur with a party of Police Reserve to Tenali. They found that the large crowd outside the station could not be dispersed even by repeated *lathi* charges, but instead assumed a threatening attitude and heavily pelted the Police party with stones. A number of constables received injuries. The Police had therefore to open fire. Twenty-one rounds of ammunition were fired after due warning and the crowd quickly dispersed. The casualties were 6 killed and 11 injured. The damage to Railway property is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000.

Shortly after the incident at the railway station a crowd attacked the Public Works Department wharf station with the object of cutting communications. The damage caused here is estimated at Rs. 500.

An order under section 144, Cr.P.C. was promulgated. In the evening rails from the permanent way were removed between Chiluvur and Pedavadlapudy. At Chiluvur Station a crowd of nearly 500 people mobbed the light engine in which the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Bezwada, was travelling.

Chirala.—A procession of 500 students marched to the court of the Sub-Magistrate threatened him and asked him to close the court. After causing damage to the building the crowd raided the offices of the Sub-Registrar and the Sales Tax Officer and then stoned the Police Station. The procession then went to the railway station when the down passenger was entering the platform. A mob 1,500 strong attacked the station from all sides and the communication chain was pulled four times. After the departure of the train the mob attacked the cabin, cut the telephone and signal wires. They then set fire to the station building. The Police with great difficulty saved the goods-shed from being set fire to. The mob threatened the staff and asked them not to interfere on pain of death. They also threatened a military Recruiting Officer and Railway Permanent Way Officer travelling in a trolly and are said to have insisted on their uttering 'Gandhi-Ki-Jai.' The mob dispersed only after the arrival of the police and civic guards. The damages caused to railway property at Chirala is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000. In the night a number of shops in the bazaar were broken open and cloth and grain were looted by the mob.

Bapatla.—Some congressmen led a mob of students to the railway station, got into the train going to Appikatla and when the train was moving pulled the chain. They also attacked the railway station, broke insulators, and telegraph posts and damaged the telephone equipment. In the evening they attacked the District Munsif's court and the Sub-Registrar's office. Some of the records were burnt.

Chiluvur.—After the mail train had left for Bezwada, about 400 congressites removed the rails, cut the telegraph and telephone wires and pulled out about 100 telegraph poles. The rails were soon repaired and through running was resumed on the following morning.

Duggirala.—A mob of about 1,000 persons gathered at the railway station, looted four wagons containing foodstuffs, burnt one guard van and all the records in the railway station. The whole station was burnt. The Police arrived and arrested four culprits. The damage is estimated at Rs. 75,000.

Nidubrole.—This railway station was set on fire by a mob of about 500 consisting of students and others. The furniture and records of the station were placed on the platform and burnt. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000. None of the station staff was injured.

Guntur.—Students organized a big protest meeting in Gandhi Park.

13th August—

Guntur.—Students and urchins numbering about 2,000 gathered as a riotous mob opposite the Hindu College and threw stones at passing cars and at the Police. The attempts of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police to disperse the crowd proved ineffective. A *lathi* charge was made but without any effect. A number of constables received injuries on account of the violent stone throwing. When the mob advanced towards the Reserve party in a manacing attitude the order to open fire was given after due warning. In all 28 rounds of ammunition were fired, killing two of the rioters and injuring 12. The A.R.P. restrictions so far as lighting and motor car lighting is concerned had to be relaxed in order to enable proper patrolling of roads.

Sangam Jagarlamudi.—The railway station at this place was also burnt by a crowd of miscreants.

Ponnur.—The sheds of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company and a railway engine were burnt.

Cherukupalle.—The furniture and records in the Sub-Registrar's office were burnt. The damage was estimated at Rs. 5,000.

Hanumanulapalem village.—Night—The Public Works Department thatched shed on the Bank Canal was burnt down, telephone wires cut and some telegraph posts cut up and destroyed.

14th August—

Guntur.—A company of the Cameronian Highlanders arrived in order to patrol the railway lines.

Nambur.—Three rails were removed off the track causing the detention of the train for 78 minutes.

Ampapuram.—Fish-plates and some bolts were found missing.

Uppulur.—A gang of nearly 50 men armed with crow-bars, lances, swords and sticks entered the station quietly at 2 a.m., overpowered the staff and broke the stock almirah, tubs, record box, etc., and set fire to all available records, kerosene oil tins, cash, furniture and office building. When leaving the place they took with them the engineering tools in the gangmen's box and removed the signal lamps.

Appikatla.—A mob of about 300 came to the railway station and left after removing the rails and gang tools.

Pathareddipalem.—A local grocery shop was looted by about 100 persons, and food-stuffs and kerosene were carried away.

Nandivelugu.—Night—A number of local hooligans looted three shops of paddy bags.

15th August—

Gurikapad.—A large number of bags of rice were looted from a boat moored by the side of the canal. A major portion of the property was recovered by the village munsif.

Ongole.—Some students attempted to picket the houses of vakils and the two District Munsifs. The Judicial Officers and the staff attended the court but none of the vakils were present. Steps were taken to break up picketing and procession.

16th August—

Morning.—A passenger train derailed between Guntur and Nambur owing to the removal of bolts on rails. No passenger was injured.

Ongole taluk.—There was an attempt to commit "Salt Satyagraha" near the Kanuparthi Salt Factory by about 40 men. The ring-leaders were taken into custody.

17th August—

Morning.—Fish-plates, bolts and nuts were found removed from railway track between Sattenapalle and Bellamkonda. Repairs were effected immediately.

21st August—

Sattenapalle.—A pair of 23 feet rails was found removed and thrown down the embankment along with nine sleepers attached. The line was quickly restored.

23rd August—

Railway telegraph wire was cut between Nadikudi and Gurazala. The insulators were also broken.

27th August—

Repalle taluk.—Tummala Basavayya and his associates were arrested for openly sponsoring subversive acts against Government. They were subsequently convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen months each.

28th August—

Guntur.—The students of the Hindu School organized a strike and abstained from attending classes.

2nd September—

Tenali taluk.—Zinc printed plates containing prejudicial slogans in Telugu were found at four places on the walls in the village of Manduru.

3rd September—

Tenali.—Manthena Venkataraju, President of the District Congress Committee, was arrested under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

5th September—

Fish-plates and bolts were found missing on the line between Guntur and Perecherla Railway stations.

5th & 6th September—

Tenali taluk.—Some date palm trees (toddy yielding) were cut down in the villages.

7th September—

The District Magistrate issued an order under rule 56 (1) of the Defence of India Rules prohibiting meetings, etc.

Tenali.—A batch of four women picketed the sub-court and requested the Sub-Judge and clerks to resign. They were arrested as they refused to go away.

11th September—

Night.—A boulder was found placed on the railway track between Guntur and Mangalagiri. This was noticed by the driver of a passenger train who removed it before any damage was caused.

Edlapalli.—Some Congressmen broke into the house of the karnam while he was away and stole some records which were later found in a nearby channel.

19th September—

Tenali taluk.—Ten P.W.D. telegraph posts between Intur and Turumella were cut down and two more forcibly bent.

21st September—

Kunchipudi—Night.—Fifty date palm trees were cut.

22nd September—

The District Magistrate, Guntur, and the Sub-Collector, Ongole received an anonymous cyclostyled letter exhorting them to run the Government " on behalf of the people " and to renounce responsibility for the " Foreign Government ".

25th September—

Sangam Jagarlamudi.—Forty-two trees were rendered useless for toddy drawing.

25th & 27th September—

Night.—P.W.D. telephone wires were cut near Turumella and Pedapudi villages.

30th September—

Guntur—Night.—An attempt was made to set fire to the library of the Andhra University by spraying kerosene over the shelves and books and laying a fuse on the ground. The fire did not catch on due to the presence of carbon dioxide in the room and consequently the damage caused was negligible.

2nd October—

General.—The "Gandhi Jayanti" celebrations were characterised only by very minor incidents in a few places.

8th October—

Mandur village—Night.—The P.W.D. telegraph wire was cut.

10th October—

Ramachandrapuram—Night.—The rest-house was set on fire but it was extinguished before any serious damage was done. One dressing room was completely gutted and most of the furniture was destroyed by fire.

11th October—

Eighteen fish-bolts and nuts and 2 fish-plates were found missing from a railway line at a spot between Bellamkonda and Pidiguralla. Insulators on some telegraph post were also smashed.

16th October—

Nuts and bolts were removed from a spot on the railway line between Tenali and Repalle.

18th October—

A village talayari patrolling the railway line found the settlers of the Stuartpuram Settlement tampering with the nails of the line near the settlement. They were arrested by the Police.

7th November—

Guntur—Morning.—Unstamped envelopes addressed to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police and containing saw dust and pieces of cloth soaked in kerosene were found in three postal letter boxes. These envelopes were partly burnt but no damage was caused to other letters.

8th November—

Tenali taluk—Night.—Effigies of Mr. Churchill made of straw were burnt in some villages and were followed by objectionable speeches.

9th November—

Guntur.—Five posters were found affixed showing India burning at the feet of Mr. Churchill. The posters contained an inscription in Telugu stating "The premier is a hardened Imperialist".

10th November—

Guntur.—Mr. N. G. Ranga (M.L.A. Central) was arrested under rule 129 of the D.O.I. Rules.

13th November—

Guntur.—An irresponsible weaver youth asked the Postmaster of a branch post office to shout "Gandhi-Ki-Jai". He then set fire to a piece of cloth soaked in kerosene dropped it into the letter box. The postal staff arrested him and extinguished the fire. About 20 letters were burnt and 50 letters partly damaged.

15th November—

Guntur—Night.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Municipal vaccinator's office in the town.

Tenali.—An effigy of Mr. Churchill made of straw was burnt at a meeting in a village of Tenali taluk.

17th November—

Tenali taluk.—Two persons arrested for distributing pamphlets containing exhortations not to pay collective fines or to purchase confiscated property in auction, etc.

18th November—

Morning.—Two fish-plates and eight bolts were found removed from the railway line between Tenali and Tsunduru railway stations.

25th and 26th November—

Guntur.—Two letter boxes were stolen in the town.

1st December—

Tenali town.—There was a partial hartal.

3rd December—

The bolts and nuts in four joints of the railway line were found removed between Piduguralla and Bellamkonda stations.

9th December—

Tummalacheruvu—Night.—The railway halt station located in a wooden bunk (an old III class railway carriage) was set fire to by six offenders, four of whom held the vetties and gangmen patrolling the line down while the others set fire to the bunk which was completely burnt down. The estimated loss is about Rs. 500.

11th December—

Guntur—Morning.—A thatched shed situated in the premises of the District Police office used for holding classes to the new recruits was partially burnt. This is reported to be definitely an act of sabotage organized by the local Congress leaders.

13th December—

Railway telegraph wires were cut near Reddigudem on the Macherla branch line.

15th December—

Night.—P.W.D. telegraph wires were cut near Donepudi village. One of the suspects arrested.

17th December—

Sattenapalle—Night.—A thatched shed in the High School compound was burnt.

Mangalagiri.—An attempt to set fire to the Local Fund travellers' bungalow was frustrated by timely detection of the offence.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Guntur has always been the storm centre among the Andhra districts and the Civil Disobedience Movement was at its worst here. One chief characteristic was that school and college students were used as a spear head of the agitation. The Congress Party extremists worked them up and encouraged them whilst rowdy elements joined them for pillage and arson. Another feature was the pre-concerted and almost simultaneous attack on railway stations and lines of communication.

The most important of these were—

(1) On 12th August 1942 a large crowd of boys of about 15 years of age and Congressites marched to the Tenali Railway station demolished the booking office, set fire to the Station Master's room and the refreshment room, and burnt the records and furniture. The Puri passenger train was stopped outside the station, passengers were made to detrain and the carriages set on fire. The large crowd outside the station could not be dispersed even by a *lathi* charge. The police had therefore to open fire after due warning. 21 rounds of ammunition were fired and the crowd quickly dispersed. The casualties were six killed and eleven injured. The damage to railway property is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000.

(2) Damage was caused by mob, consisting mostly of students, to the railway stations at Chirala, Bapatla, Nidubrole and Sangam Jagarlamudi.

(3) A passenger train was derailed on the morning of 16th August 1942 between Guntur and Nambur owing to the removal of bolts on rails. No passenger was injured.

In Guntur town the most serious outbreak was on 13th August 1942 when students gathered as a riotous mob opposite to Hindu College and threw stones at passing cars and at the Police. Attempts to disperse them proved ineffective. A *lathi* charge was made but without any effect. A number of constables received injuries on account of the stone throwing. After due warning 28 rounds of ammunition were fired, killing two of the rioters and injuring 12.

There were many cases of arson and looting.

Rails, fish-plates, bolts and nuts were removed and telegraph and telephone wires were cut at a number of places.

There were a number of cases of sabotage of railway property due not a little to the lack of public conscience regarding losses sustained by, or inflicted on, large corporate bodies. Nor was there any active disapproval of acts directed against the Government.

	Nos.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	27
Total number of persons convicted up to the 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	153

Particulars regarding imposition of collective fines up to 31st December 1942—

Name of place.	Amount.
	RS.
Nidubrole and Ponnur	19,897
Bapatla and Vijayalakshmipuram hamlets ..	4,994
Chirala	72,384
Perala	
Bodipalem	
Ramakrishnapuram	
Nawabpeta	
Ongole	4,969
Selapad	2,500
Marripudi	1,200
Poondla	1,200
Itheru	300
Appikatla	300
Tenali, Ithangarappad, Purapad and Chinaravur.	1,83,881
Duggirala	19,646
Manchikalapudi	1,500
Penumuli	1,500
Kantamrajukonduru	1,500
Cherukupalli	1,000
Ramabhotlapalem	910
Kavur	1,000
Pithalavaripalem and three other villages ..	3,000
Total ..	3,21,681

13. SOUTH KANARA.

10th August—

Mangalore.—Students struck work.

11th August—

There were *hartals* at Udipi, Coondapur and Karkal.

12th August—

Mangalore—Morning.—Partial *hartal.* K. R. Karant arrested under rule 26 of D.O.I. Rules.

Evening.—There was a procession by students and a general meeting was held in the maidan.

17th August—

Telegraph wire measuring about 400 feet was cut and removed near Koteshwar.

Udipi.—Telegraph wires were cut.

18th August—

There were *hartals* at Mangalore, Udipi and Karkal. Printed handbills purporting to be issued by the Mangalore Communist Party and other manuscript handbills inciting people to overt acts of subversion against the Government were secretly distributed in Mangalore town.

Karkal road obstructed by a felled tree.

Udipi.—Telegraph wire cut again.

19th August—

Mudabidri.—Twenty-five persons attempted to destroy a culvert a few miles from Mudabidri. They ran away at the sight of the Sub-Inspector of Police. Case registered against three of the leaders. The damage caused to the culvert was not so much as to affect traffic.

Mangalore—Evening.—Students went in a large procession shouting slogans and later held a meeting at the maidan. Some prejudicial speeches were made. The crowd numbered about seven or eight thousand.

20th August—

Mangalore.—Hartals and students' strike continued.

There was also peaceful picketing of schools.

Udipi.—Telegraph wires were cut. Talayari bandobast arranged in the affected area.

22nd August—

Panemangalore.—Telegraph wires were cut.

23rd August—

Bandur—Night.—Telegraph wires were cut. A toddy shop was broken into and toddy destroyed.

24th August—

Bandur.—Telegraph wires were cut.

Nagore.—An attempt was made to damage the culvert in the place. Police cycle patrols ordered in the affected area.

27th August—

Mangalore.—There was picketing on a small scale at two schools.

28th August—

Charmadi.—A letter-box was stolen from the Branch Post Office.

29th August—

Karkal taluk.—Telegraph wires were found cut.

31st August—

Bantwal—Morning.—Telegraph wires were cut.

Mangalore.—Telegraph wire stealthily cut at night.

2nd September—

Kasargod.—Four persons who shouted objectionable slogans near the District Munsif's Court were prosecuted.

6th September—

Nileshwar.—School picketed.

8th September—

Kasargod.—School picketed.

9th September—

Manjeshwar.—Telegraph wires cut.

Mangalore.—About 2,000 people collected at the District Court and picketed it. They dispersed after 29 of them were arrested. The crowd then went in a procession and tried to hold a meeting at the maidan. The crowd indulged in stone-throwing but was dispersed by a mild *lathi* charge.

Udipi.—The people who picketed the Munsif's Court were arrested.

10th September—

Mangalore—Morning.—Six congressites picketed the District Court. An unruly crowd near the Session Court which indulged in stone-throwing was dispersed by a mild *lathi* charge. Two telephone posts were uprooted in a narrow street.

Evening.—Electric bulbs in Car Street were broken. A few A.R.P. posts were broken into and note-books, etc., destroyed or taken away.

Two constables going alone were assaulted in the town. Cases were registered in this connection.

Layila village.—A culvert in Charmadi road was slightly damaged and on the following day the same road was dug up.

12th September—

Kasargod.—Six picketers of the Munsif's Court were arrested.

7th December—

Mangalore—Morning.—An attempt to set fire to the District Court was detected in time by the peons who extinguished the fire before any damage was done. Only a few rafters were charred.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were not many serious disturbances or outbursts of violence in the district. Agitation in the district started with *hartals* at Udipi, Coondapur and Karkal, and strikes and procession of students. The few meetings which were held did not evoke much enthusiasm. On 19th August 1942 there was an attempt to destroy a culvert near Mudabidri which was foiled by the timely intervention of the Sub-Inspector of Police. Telephone and telegraph wires were cut in a number of places and telegraph posts were uprooted. The District Court and the Munsif's Court at Udipi and Kasargod were picketed a number of days. A meeting held on 9th September 1942 in defiance of prohibitive orders was dispersed by a mild *lathi* charge. Two constables going alone in Mangalore town were assaulted. On 7th December 1942 an attempt was made to set fire to the District Court buildings at Mangalore. It was discovered in time and the fire extinguished.

	Nos.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the C.D.M.	6
Total number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the C.D.M.	177

No collective fines were imposed.

As the Badiadka Panchayat passed a resolution at its meeting held on the 24th October 1942 that all the members of the panchayat had resigned their membership as a mark of protest against the imprisonment of the Congress leaders and the measures taken by Government to put down the Congress movement, the Government superseded the panchayat for a period of six months.

Twenty-nine out of thirty-two councillors resigned their seats on the Mangalore Municipal Council. Consequently the Council could not perform the duties imposed on it by law. The Government in November 1942 dissolved the municipal council and reconstituted it with effect from the 3rd January 1943.

14. KISTNA.

9th August—

Bezwada.—Three Congress leaders including A. Kaleswara Rao arrested.

Two protest meetings were held; one organized by the congressites and the other by the communists, at which the action of the Government in arresting the leaders was condemned.

Masulipatam.—An uneventful procession and a public meeting were organized by the communists.

10th August—

General.—Complete *hartal* was observed at Bezwada, and partial *hartal* at Masulipatam and Gudivada. Students absented themselves from schools and colleges in these three towns, there were also demonstrations of congressites, communists and students.

11th August—

Gudivada.—A public meeting was held at which speeches were made exhorting the people to carry out Mr. Gandhi's programme.

12th August—

Gudivada.—A meeting of about 200 was held at which the speaker instigated the audience to acts of sabotage, students to boycott schools and village officers to resign their posts.

13th August—

Gudivada—Morning.—Two Congressites distributed prejudicial leaflets to Government offices containing an appeal to resign their appointments. They were arrested.

Evening.—There was a meeting at which an inflammatory speech was made by a speaker. He was arrested by the Police at the close of the meeting. The Police and Civic Guards were pelted with stones. The crowd was dispersed by a *lathi* charge. Three persons who pelted stones were also arrested.

Gudivada.—Telegraph wires were cut in the town limits. A mob returning from the police station pelted stones at the post office quarters. There was no damage.

Kankipadu—Morning.—The villagers mobbed and pelted stones at the local police station infuriated by the arrest of a Congressite by the Sub-Inspector. A contingent of reserve constables which was en route to Bezwada from Masulipatam went to the rescue of the Sub-Inspector and dispersed the mob by a *lathi* charge.

Masulipatam—Evening.—A public meeting mostly of students was held at the close of which about 1,000 persons marched to the railway station, surrounded the goods shed and threw stones at it. A posse of reserve constables and civic guards led by the District Superintendent of Police, Kistna, and Subdivisional Magistrate, Bandar, dispersed the defiant mob by a *lathi* charge. About a dozen persons were injured. The mob again pelted stones at the police near the hospital and another *lathi* charge was made when the crowd completely dispersed.

Students held a meeting at Masulipatam at which they resolved not to attend schools or colleges till the leaders were released. Local Police arrested two persons in this connection under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

Nawabpet.—Telegraph wire cut and removed. Railway telegraph lines cut off between Masulipatam and Bezwada.

14th August—

Uppalur—Morning.—A lawless crowd at about 2 a.m. set fire to the Uppalur railway station destroying the building and causing damage to records and property.

General.—The railway lines between Gundlavalleru and Nuzella and also near Kowtharam were removed resulting in dislocation of train service.

Telegraph wires between Bezwada and Bandar and also those between Gudivada and Kaikalur were cut.

Gudivada—Evening.—A public meeting was held at which one Paidayya exhorted the people to cut telephone and telegraph wires. He was arrested by the Police and when he was taken to the police station the mob pelted stones at the police whereupon the police made a *lathi* charge and dispersed the crowd. Paidayya was subsequently convicted and sentenced to six months' R.I.

Pedana—Night.—A mob tried to attack the railway station at the place but the timely intervention of the Police and the Subdivisional Magistrate, Bandar, averted trouble. The leader of the mob was arrested.

General.—As the people of the villages on either side of Bezwada-Masulipatam railway line were indulging in numerous lawless activities the District Magistrate issued orders in anticipation of the approval of Government, withholding irrigation facilities to those villages. Government later ordered that irrigational facilities should not be withheld but collective fines should be imposed on the villagers.

15th August—

Repala.—A public meeting was held at the place, a centre of aggrarian unrest, and a procession taken out round the village shouting anti-zamindari and anti-Government slogans.

Night.—A gang of saboteurs visited Gandigunta project tool shed, assaulted the watchman and took away tools such as cutting pliers, wrenches, etc. Effort to track down the gang were rendered difficult by the non-co-operation of the villagers.

Bezwada.—Telephone wires were cut in the town including those connecting the A.R.P. depot, but they were promptly set right.

16th August—

Bezwada.—*Hartal* was observed owing to the death of Desai. A procession of 100 persons was taken out through the streets and a condolence meeting held.

17th August—

Nuzvid.—One Narasimhamurthi doing active Congress propaganda was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. The students of the local High School went on strike and shops were closed.

Masulipatam—Evening.—A public meeting was held in the Robertsonpeta square by the local Congressites. At the close of the meeting stones were pelted at the Police stationed there to meet any emergency. Thereupon the Police dispersed the crowd by a *lathi* charge.

Night.—Hay was spread over the railway bridge across the Upputeru drain and was set fire to, causing some damage to the wooden sleepers.

17th & 18th August—

Bezwada.—Students in the town were on strike and there was also picketing near the two High Schools. There was a meeting on the 17th and processions on both the days. Nothing untoward happened.

18th August—

Nuzvid.—Students in the town went on strike and picketed shops. They behaved in an unruly manner, picketed toddy shops, intercepted public motor buses and created disturbances.

19th August—

Nuzvid.—A teacher in the Nuzvid High School who was inciting the public and students was arrested by the Police. As a mark of protest there was a *hartal* at Nuzvid.

21st August—

General.—Communication between Bezwada and Masulipatam was restored and functioned till 23–15 hours when the line was again cut between Dosapadu and Indupalli villages.

Pamarru.—Pamphlets were found thrown along the roads containing a message to motor drivers, mechanics and others, exhorting them to damage the motors and the roads as best as they could and to demolish the bridges.

Varahapatnam village.—One Y. Subramaniam, a Congressite, distributed pamphlets containing 25 instructions to the public for attaining Swaraj. The pamphlet advocated among other things sabotage of railway lines and interference with communications, etc. Action was taken against him.

23rd August—

Two village servants in the Nandigama taluk resigned their posts as a mark of protest against the treatment by Government of the Congress leaders.

25th August—

Gudivada taluk.—Cyclostyled pamphlets exhorting village officers to resign their posts were stealthily distributed.

26th August—

Fish-plates were removed on the railway line between Nuzvid and Vatlur.

29th August—

Kondapalli.—Two persons found tampering with telegraph wire were arrested by the Police.

Konakanchi village.—Two village talayaris resigned their posts alleging that they did so in response to the call of the Congress.

30th August—

Tiruvur.—Two boys set fire to a big palmyra shed in the Local High School compound destroying the shed and the furniture in it. The loss estimated was Rs. 500.

Fish-plates and bolts were removed from the railway track between Nuzella and Gudivada.

2nd September—

Bezwada.—Some Congressites attempted to picket toddy and arrack shops at two places. They were dispersed by *lathi* charges.

The attendance at schools was indicative of return of normal conditions in educational institutions.

6th September—

General.—The " Quit India " day passed off very quietly except for the pasting of few posters in Bezwada town.

9th September—

Telegraph wires were cut at one place on Jaggayyapeta Bonakal road.

10th September—

Komaravolu village.—Spathes of toddy-yielding trees were cut. The culprit was arrested and remanded to custody.

12th September—

Nuzvid taluk.—Telegraph wires were cut near Mirjapuram village.

Medur and Paidimukkala.—Congressites held meetings at these places at which seditious speeches advocating sabotage were made.

Pulucondu.—Some congressites who attempted to hold a meeting dispersed on the approach of the village officers.

14th September—

Godavari village—Night.—Cyclostyled leaflets asking the Police and the Magistrates not to work under the British Government and other leaflets enumerating the items of the Civil Disobedience Movement were pasted on the walls in the village.

Punadipadu.—A thatched shed attached to the local High School was set on fire and six rooms were completely burnt before the fire was extinguished by the villagers. Some school records kept in the head-master's room were also set on fire.

16th September—

Konakanchi village—Night.—Telegraph wires were cut and 122 yards of wire stolen.

Peddamaddali.—Near this place a telegraph post was removed and stolen.

18th September—

Morning.—Fish-plates, bolts, etc., were removed from the railway track between Gudivada and Motur railway stations at one place.

20th September—

Bezwada.—There was a futile attempt at picketing vakils' houses.

Jaggayyapeta—Night.—When a Telugu drama in aid of the Red Cross was being enacted in the local 'Drama Hall' at which the District Collector and his wife were present, two country made bombs were thrown. One of them exploded and injured six persons. Five persons were arrested in this connection.

21st September—

Kapileswarapuram—Night.—M. Sivaramayya, a Hindi teacher of Hindu College who resigned his job, addressed a gathering of about 50 persons. As his speech contained seditious matter, action was taken against him under the Defence of India Rules.

22nd September—

Public Works Department telephone wires and Government telegraph wires were cut in a number of places.

23rd September—

A dog-spike was found inserted into a rail joint between Putlacheruvu and Mandavalli railway stations on Gudivada-Bhimavaram line. One bolt was also found loose.

24th September—

The District Magistrate received a letter asking him to take charge of the Government renouncing his responsibility to the foreign Government. He also received another letter intimidating that he would be shot dead if he went against the wave of independence.

Katur village.—A batch of eight Congress volunteers paraded through the streets singing national songs and held a meeting at which the speakers exhorted the villagers to resort to acts of sabotage.

25th September—

Mundur village.—The above persons held a similar meeting at this village also.

General.—The District Magistrate issued an order under rule 56 of the D.O.I. Rules prohibiting all meetings and demonstrations, etc., organised in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement in the district.

29th September—

Gudivada taluk.—The District Superintendent of Police raided Choutapalli and Pedapaluparru villages and arrested 19 persons implicated in acts of sabotage.

30th September—

Night.—The Post Office at Angalur village housed in a thatched shed was set fire to at 11 p.m. Thatched shed was burnt and the records were destroyed.

1st October—

One Goparaju Rama Rao who instigated students of Bezwada to go on strike was arrested and his house was searched where prejudicial leaflets were found. He was prosecuted. In his house a terrorist one E. Ramesh and his father were also found in possession of prejudicial documents. Both of them were arrested.

2nd October—

Gudivada.—A few people went along the streets singing national songs and they were arrested by the Police.

Mantada.—A procession consisting mostly of boys went round the streets carrying national flags and crying out prejudicial slogans.

Kaikalur village.—One Atchutaramayya distributed printed pamphlets containing objectionable instructions in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement. He was arrested by the Police on the spot.

Bezwada.—Some persons went about the streets shouting anti-British slogans. They were dispersed by *lathi* charge.

Tadanki village.—An attempt was made to set fire to the thatched High School sheds by keeping a cloth soaked in kerosene oil inside a desk and setting fire to it. But it was discovered by some school boys who promptly put out the fire.

Bezwada—Evening.—Some persons under the leadership of Mrs. Zollinger (a Swiss lady who has married a Brahman of Bezwada) hoisted the Congress flag, distributed pamphlets and attempted to hold a meeting. The crowd melted away at the sight of the Police who arrested three men and Mrs. Zollinger.

3rd October—

Kanumur village.—A small procession was taken out to celebrate "Gandhi Jayanti" but the crowd dispersed on hearing that the Police were coming.

5th October—

Masulipatam.—Two Congressites were found distributing notices inciting the public to defy the order under section 144 Cr.P.C. promulgated by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Bandar. They were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

Angalur village.—Four women found taking a procession were also arrested.

Srikakulam village.—The P.W.D. rest-house was set on fire.

General.—Anti-Government slogans were found written on walls in the villages of Inampudi, Polimetla and Kuchikayalpudi.

6th October—

Kondapalli.—One Kannayya who cut the signal wires of the railway station at this place was caught by railway servants. He was prosecuted.

10th October—

Gudivada—Evening.—Four ladies belonging to Gandhi Ashramam in Komaravolu village, entered the Court Hall of the Subdivisional Magistrate and asked him to resign his job. As they refused to leave the Court Hall, the Subdivisional Magistrate had them expelled by a court peon.

11th October—

Medur—Morning.—Telephone wire was found cut.

Night.—Two pairs of fish-plates and bolts were removed from the railway track between Bezwada and Gunnadala railway stations.

12th October—

Medur—Morning.—The letter-box in the branch post office at the village was found missing.

16th October—

Kolavennu.—Two telephone posts in the village limits were tampered with. A spike inserted into the rail joint on Gudivada-Bhimavaram line was discovered and removed in time. No obstruction was caused to the train.

17th October—

Movva village.—An attempt was made to set fire to the chavadi. The fire was seen by some villagers and was put out before it could cause any damage.

20th October to 19th November—

During the period many instances of telegraph and telephone wire-cutting, both Government and Public Works Department, were reported including damage to insulators, felling of telegraph post and removal of wires.

The District Magistrate instructed the village servants to patrol the telephone lines and promised rewards for detecting offences and for handing up the offenders.

11th November—

Potti Lanka.—The Police arrested a batch of Congressites who were in possession of a cyclostyled machine and some prejudicial pamphlets.

21st November—

Cheruvupalli Agraharam—Night.—Six rails of the district board bridge over Chitram drain channel were removed.

Zami-Golivepalli village.—The post-box at this place was stolen.

3rd December—

Motur—Night.—Near this village railway telegraph wires cut.

Vissannapeta.—The Local Fund travellers bungalow was set fire to and some furniture burnt. Some rafters and reapers were also scorched and the total damage is assessed at Rs. 300. Three of the culprits were arrested.

5th December—

Vakkapatlavaripalem—Morning.—Telephone wires were cut.

Nimmagadda village—Night.—Near this place Public Works Department telephone wires were cut.

6th December—

Gudivada taluk—Morning.—The Public Works Department telephone wires were cut during the small hours between Pamarru and Kouthavaram.

Bezwada—Evening.—The temporary thatched sheds constructed for additional Presidency General Reserve caught fire, and eleven huts were completely burnt before the fire could be brought under control.

9th to 15th December—

During this period telegraph and telephone wires were cut at a number of places.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The civil disobedience movement in this district seems to have gathered strength as a result of the Congressites and the Communists joining forces against the Government. Students also were active. There were not many instances of mob attacks. Subversive activities mostly took the form of isolated crime rather than of large scale unrest. At Masulipatam on the evening of 13th August 1942, a mob of 1,000 went to the railway station and pelted stones at the Government shed and at the Police. They were promptly dispersed by a mild *lathi* charge. On 14th August at 2 a.m. a lawless crowd set fire to the Uppalur Railway Station destroying the building and causing damage to records and property. On the night of 20th September 1942, when a drama organized in aid of the Red Cross Society was in progress in the presence of the District Magistrate, two country made bombs were thrown in the hall. One of them exploded and injured five persons. Chief cases of incendiarism were the burning of the palmira shed in the Tiruvur High School compound, the Local Fund travellers bungalow at Vassannapeta, the sub-post office in the Angalur village and the Public Works Department rest-house in Srikakulam village. The cutting of telephone and telegraph wires was very extensive in the district; and the acts of sabotage to railway lines and interference with general communications seemed to indicate the presence of organized gangs specialising in this sort of mischief. Apprehension of these miscreants was rendered difficult by the non-co-operation of the villagers. Another feature of the movement was extensive pamphleteering. Some threatening letters were also sent to officials.

Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the civil disobedience movement	12
Number of persons convicted up to the end of December 1942 in connection with the civil disobedience movement	56

Particulars regarding the imposition of collective fines—

Name of village.	Amount.
	RS.
Gudivada	2,000
Jujjavaram	300
Urutur	400
Nemmalur and other villages	7,400
Kaikalur	500
Pamarru	2,000
Mallavolu	300
Talakatur	200
Pothapalli	200
Singanapudi and three other villages	5,000
Vakkapatlivaripalem	500
Bandalayacheruvu	400
Avanigadda	600
Mopidevi	750
Lankapalli	1,200

Name of village.	Amount.
	RS.
Nagayitippa	750
Velivolu	1,000
Patamata	1,500
Kouthavaram	200
Kondapalli	250
Tadigadupu	250
Penamalur	750
Penamakur	1,000
Vallur (including the hamlets of Valluripalem & Bhadurajapalem)	3,000
Punadipadu	1,500
Enikipadu	1,500
Nidamanur	300
Sixteen villages in Kistna district (Divi and Gannavaram taluks)	8,550
Vemanda	1,650
Gangoor and Edupagallu	1,300
Total ..	45,250

The Bezwada Municipal Council was superseded for a period of six months for passing resolutions on 25th August 1942 and 21st September 1942, protesting against the action of the Government in arresting Congress leaders, deprecating the so-called repressive policy adopted by the Government and directing the closure of its schools for one month.

15. KURNOOL.

9th August—

Kurnool.—One Sankara Reddy was arrested under rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

10th August—

Kurnool.—Swami Nityananda who was publishing hand-bills inciting prejudicial acts against Government was arrested under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

Nandyal.—One G. Venkata Reddy was arrested under rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

12th August—

Kurnool.—District Board passed a resolution protesting against the arrest of Congress leaders.

13th August—

Kurnool.—The office of the District Board was closed. About 600 students abstained from attending schools.

14th August—

Morning.—At a place 15 miles from Kurnool town telegraph wires were pulled down and cut to pieces.

16th August—

Night.—Government telegraph wires were cut near Yerraguntla and railway telegraph and telephone wires cut near Diguvamitta.

18th August—

Government telegraph wires were cut near Allagadda and Japad.

Night.—Three fish plates were removed on the railway line between Giddalur and Diguvamitta. The offence was noticed and repairs effected on the following morning.

26th August—

Nandyal—Night.—An attempt was made to burn the office building of the Deputy Inspector of Schools. Some furniture and a window were burnt and a room was charred.

30th August—

Nandyal—Night.—One M. Subbarayudu was arrested for having in his possession and distributing to Government servants objectionable pamphlets.

31st August—

Nandyal—Morning.—A. V. Subbayya, Secretary, Town Congress Committee, was arrested in the early hours of the morning.

Between Nandyal and Panyam fish plates of three rails were found removed, but the line was repaired and service restored.

1st September—

Between Cumbum and Somidevipalli stations a telegraph post was pulled down, wires were cut and insulators broken. Two fish plates and 17 fish bolts were also reported to have been removed, but the fish plates and bolts were soon replaced and the track made safe for trains.

3rd September—

Markapur.—The Subdivisional Magistrate received a threatening letter that his court and bungalow would be burnt between the 3rd and 4th September and that he might arrange to remove his family from the place. Threat proved to be an empty one.

5th September—

Panyam—Morning.—An attempt was made to set fire to the branch Post office here. No damage was caused to the building, but only three empty mail bags were burnt. Subsequent investigation proved that the postmaster himself was the culprit. Superintendent of post offices was asked to relieve him of his office.

6th September—

Kurnool.—The Town Students' Federation programmed to hold a meeting on this day, the subject announced being liberty, peace and revolution. As it was considered unsafe to allow a meeting of this character to take place, an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the meeting was issued.

12th September—

Nandyal—Evening.—Three persons were arrested for shouting anti-British slogans.

Gajulapalli.—One person was arrested for posting letters urging resignation of Government servants.

18th September—

Dhone.—One T. Venkataramiah Chetti picketed toddy sales. He was charged, convicted and sentenced on the same day to one year's R.I.

20th September—

Moolasagaram.—Telegraph wire was cut.

21st September—

President of the Cumbum Town Congress Committee and the President of the District Board were arrested under rule 26 of the D.O.I. Rules.

25th September—

Kurnool division.—Telegraph wire between Jolapuram and Venkayapalli was found cut.

27th September—

Dhone division.—Four persons were arrested, two for distributing prejudicial literature—calling on Government servants to resign—and two for being in possession of such prejudicial literature. They were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. The Karnam of Pattikonda resigned his job as a protest against the policy of the Government. He was dismissed from service and subsequently arrested.

Two persons were arrested under rule 129 of the D.O.I. Rules for subversive activities.

Nandyal.—One person was convicted for distributing pamphlets asking Government servants to resign and sentenced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ years' R.I. and three others for uttering anti-war slogans, and sentenced to various periods of rigorous imprisonment.

Markapur.—Printed notices in Telugu calling on village officers to resign were sent to two village officers in the taluk.

28th September—

Kurnool—Night.—A telegraph wire behind the Peoples' Park was cut. A part of the wire about 75 feet was missing.

28th & 29th September—

Dhone taluk.—A Congress worker who approached the Village Magistrate of Jakkasanikuntla village and appealed to him to resign his job was arrested.

1st October—

Kurnool.—The slogan "Drive out the British" was found stamped in Telugu on the walls of some of the buildings.

The Vice-President of the Velgode Panchayat Board, tendered his resignation as a protest against the action of the Government in arresting the Congress leaders.

Nallamakalapalli hamlet.—One person was arrested for seditious preaching.

Nandyal division.—Four persons were charged for lurking with the intention to cause damage to the telegraph post and were sentenced to undergo R.I. for three years.

One man charged for removing fish-plates, nuts and bolts of the railway was sentenced to R.I. for five years and was given 12 stripes by the Joint Magistrate, Nandyal.

1st to 3rd October—

General.—All the culprits involved in the offence of wire-cutting and stencilling of walls with anti-British slogans were rounded up and arrested. Two Congress M.L.As. Lakshmi Reddi and S. Nagappa who were secretly inciting the offenders were also arrested.

2nd October—

Noonepalli village—Midnight.—Telegraph wire was cut and a portion of it removed.

3rd October—

Kurnool.—The District Board passed a resolution approving the action of the President, in ordering the closure of the District Board office on 13th August 1942 in sympathy with the Congress movement. As this constituted a prejudicial act the Board was subsequently superseded for six months.

9th October—

Noonepalli—Night.—Railway telegraph wire was cut.

12th October—

Moolasagaram.—Night—Telegraph copper wire was cut.

Owk.—Two village officers received by post Telugu pamphlets urging them to resign and to commit acts of arson. These and three more similar letters found in the post office were seized by the police.

21st October—

Markapur.—Four students who were going in a procession uttering prejudicial slogans were arrested.

Twelve persons were convicted by the Subdivisional Magistrate under rule 35 (Sabotage) of the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to various punishments.

Pattikonda.—One individual was arrested and charge-sheeted for distributing prejudicial pamphlets.

26th October—

Gazulapalli—Night.—Two main telegraph wires were cut and insulators smashed.

Kurnool.—Amravattamma, wife of S. Nagappa, M.L.A., detenu was arrested for distributing an appeal in Telugu to village officers at the bus-stand.

28th October—

General.—Some persons were arrested who were in possession of prejudicial pamphlets intended for distribution to the village officers and others.

29th October—

Dhone.—A boy, aged 12 went to the local Police station and began distributing prejudicial pamphlets in Telugu manuscript. He was arrested.

30th October—

Nandipalli—Night.—Near this village copper wire was cut and wire measuring 194 yards was removed.

4th to 6th November—

During this period telegraph copper wire and control copper wire were cut and removed at places near Nandipalli and Giddalur.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were no violent outbreaks in the district; nor was there much demonstration by way of meetings and processions. The movement mostly took the form of minor sabotage to telegraph and telephone lines and tampering with railway lines. Fish-plates were found removed on 18th August 1942 between Giddalur and Diguvamettah. Between Cumbum and Somidevipalli stations a telegraph-post was pulled down, wires cut and insulators broken. Two fish-plates and 17 fish bolts were also found removed. As wire-cutting offences were persistently occurring in the vicinity of Moolasagaram and Noonepalli, collective fines were imposed on those villages. The only case of arson was the attempt to set fire to the office building of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nandyal. Prejudicial leaflets and pamphlets were widely circulated in the district and letters of intimidation sent to officials.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement ..	13
Total number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.	93

Particulars regarding imposition of collective fines—

Name of village.	Amount. RS.
Moolasagaram	500
Noonepalli	500
Total ..	1,000

The Kurnool District Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 3rd October 1942 approving the illegal action of the President of the District Board in ordering closure of the District Board Offices on 13th August 1942 in sympathy with the Congress movement.

16. MADURA.

9th August—

Madura City.—Two meetings programmed to be held in the evening were not a success because of rain. At one of them the Chairman announced that there would be a *hartal* the next day, i.e., 10th.

10th August—

Madura City—Morning.—Shops in the Madura City opened as usual but during the morning some bands of rowdies went round the town shouting slogans and threats. Shops were then closed. Stones were thrown at some shops. There were stray cases of assaults on public servants. A constable was pulled off his bicycle which was smashed and one of the Sub-Judge's peons was also pulled off his cycle and tappals stolen. Streets were then patrolled by motorised patrol. It was announced that protest meetings would be held on the evening of the 10th. The City Magistrate passed an order under section 144, Cr.P.C. prohibiting meetings, processions and carrying of any weapons. The District Magistrate also passed orders under the Defence of India Rules that the shops should not be closed.

Evening.—The shop-keepers opened their shops in the afternoon. An attempt was made to hold a meeting under the auspices of the Congress but the people were dispersed by the Police. Stones were thrown at a Police party. The Inspector of Police received a cut over the eye. In self-defence he fired with his revolver without injuring anybody. On hearing this the Deputy Inspector General of Police, the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate went to the scene. The Police had to face three large hostile crowds who were throwing brickbats. Police unable to disperse them completely and the crowd increased its stone-throwing. After due warning a single shot was fired in each street, one shot striking a boy. As this proved ineffective the police had to fire again. A warning was given and fire opened on the order of the District Magistrate. On the whole five persons were killed. A number of constables were injured. There were assaults on public servants, attempts to disorganise administration, stone-throwing at police lines, obstruction to communications, cutting of telephone wire.

13th August—

Madura—Noon.—Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Chairman of the Town Congress Committee, tried to hold a meeting in defiance of the order prohibiting public meetings. He was arrested by the Police for an offence under section 188, I.P.C. As he was getting into the Police van some of the rowdies threw acid at the Police. Some fell on a constable's putties, some fell on one of the rowdies, who ran away screaming and some fell on Vaidyanatha Ayyar's dhoti and set it on fire.

14th August—

Madura City—Evening.—A bus which had broken down was set on fire by a crowd of hooligans.

Night.—Bands of youths went about putting out lights, cutting telegraph and telephone wires and strung them across roads at intervals of a few feet to form obstacles for police patrols. Streets were also

barricaded by bandy wheels, dust-bins and boulders, etc. On the approach of the Police the rowdy elements melted away. Several *lathi* charges were made but the miscreants proved very elusive. Two sergeants fired revolver shots in self-defence killing two persons. A band of rowdies caught setting fire to the wooden cover of the A.R.P. Static reservoir were given a good beating and several of them arrested.

15th August—

Madura City—Morning.—Early morning hooliganism started again. Telegraph wires were cut and a Police bus was set on fire and completely burnt. Two post offices and a Sanitary Inspector's office were also burnt. Attacks were made on A.R.P. premises and equipment. In one warden's post all the stirrup pumps were thrown into the tank. A Municipal fire engine was attacked, put out of action and the crew badly hurt by stones. Police forced to open fire on mob in self-defence. In all 20 rounds were fired, six persons were killed and eleven injured.

Reserve Police was sent for from Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. Area Commander, Trichinopoly, was also asked to send troops. The City Magistrate passed an order under section 144, Cr.P.C. prohibiting people leaving their houses between 7 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Evening.—At 5 p.m. troops arrived. Curfew Order generally obeyed by the people.

16th August—

Madura.—Hooligans attacked and looted a post office and burnt two toddy shops at Periakulam. A car containing a European couple was stoned injuring the occupants.

17th August—

Madura.—A battalion of infantry arrived for railway protection. Eleven persons fomenting trouble behind the scenes were arrested under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

19th August—

Madura.—There was an attempt at sabotage in the Madura Mills on this day when iron filings were discovered by the staff in the main bearing of the mill engine before it was started. No damage was done.

23rd August—

Madura.—The order under section 144, Cr.P.C. was relaxed on account of a festival.

The curfew order was relaxed to commence from 9 p.m. instead of 7 p.m.

24th August—

Usilampatti road—Night.—Pykara supply line was found cut about 7 miles from Madura.

28th August—

Madura—Night.—Curfew order was withdrawn and the military which came to the aid of the civil power was also sent back.

4th September—

Madura.—The office of the District Board was closed to-day as a mark of protest against the arrest of Congress leaders and the repressive policy of the Government.

Chinnamanur.—Four persons engaged in the removal of A.R.P. hoods of street lights were caught red-handed by the police. A case has been registered against them.

6th September—

Madura town.—Five employees of the Truthful Manufacturing Company started a procession with Congress flags but it was dispersed by a *lathi* charge.

27th September—

Madura.—Minor attempts were made to disobey prohibitory orders; and stones were thrown at a running train near Harveypatti.

28th September—

Usilampatti—Night.—Near this place a telegraph post was felled.

2nd October—

Madura.—A small party attempting to disobey prohibitory order was dispersed.

9th October—

General.—An attempt at sabotage was made by removing fish-plates between Dindigul South and Vellodu, and by putting phosphorous in Madura General Post office letter-box. No damage was caused in either cases.

23rd October—

Madura—Night.—When the Inspector of Police, Law and Order, Madura City, his friend and a Police constable left Sri Minakshi temple after worship at about 8–30 p.m., nitric acid in an electric bulb was thrown at them. At the same time two or three explosions occurred. All the three were severely burnt in the face and neck. The eyes of the Police officers were also affected.

24th October—

Madura.—Four people were arrested in connection with the above act.

30th October—

Madura.—The case of acid throwing against the Inspector of Police detected. A gang of 12 to 15 persons was involved including among others, two A.R.P. wardens, one A.R.P. messenger, two Oorkappu Sangam volunteers and two students of the local colleges.

2nd November—

Madura.—There were partial strikes at the Madura College and in the American College as a protest against the arrest of the students implicated in the acid-throwing case.

6th November—

Madura.—Some of the posters found tied to electric lamp-posts in the North Masi Street bore the slogan "White Man, go away".

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Madura town was the storm centre of the movement in the district; there being a large rowdy element in the city. There were many instances of mob violence mostly within the first week of the launching of the Civil Disobedience Campaign, after which the movement more or less burnt itself out. The presence of military and reserve police and the firm handling of the situation by the local authorities were responsible for the movement not assuming alarming proportions. On 10th August 1942 there were widespread acts of hooliganism in the city. The rowdy elements assaulted public servants, barricaded roads, cut telegraph wires and threatened shop-keepers to close their shops. In the evening the mob attempted to hold a meeting in defiance of Section 144 Order. The Police tried to disperse the crowd. But the hooligans threw stones at them and became very hostile. As the position became alarmingly serious, firing was resorted to after due warning. Thirty rounds were fired, killing five and injuring 17. On 14th August 1942 bands of hooligans went about putting out lights, cutting telegraph and telephone wires which were strung across roads to form obstacles to Police patrols. They also set fire to the wooden cover of the A.R.P. static reservoir and to a Police bus which was completely burnt. Attempts were also made to set fire to post offices. The Police opened fire, killing 6 and injuring 11. In all thirty rounds were fired. Thus in the first week of the disturbance there were assaults on public servants, attempts to disorganize the administration, stone-throwing at the Police, obstruction to communications, cutting of telegraph and telephone wires, etc.

The most outrageous act committed against the police in the district was the throwing of acid on the Inspector of Police, Law and Order, his friend and a Police constable. All the three were badly burnt in the face and neck. It is feared that the constable might also lose the sight of one eye.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connexion with the C.D.M.	42
Number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connexion with the C.D.M.	53

No Collective fines were imposed.

The Madura Municipal Council was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 19th August 1942, strongly condemning the action taken by the local authorities for putting down mob violence and breaches of the peace that occurred in Madura.

The Dindigul Municipal Council was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 18th August 1942 condemning the "repressive" policy of the Government against the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Madura District Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution at its meeting held on 1st September 1942 approving of the All-India Congress Committee resolution of 8th August 1942, strongly condemning the alleged repressive policy of the Government, authorizing the President to utilize the facilities of the

Board for the establishment of a democratic Government and ordering the closure of the offices on 4th September 1942 and schools and other institutions on 9th September 1942.

The Palni Municipal Council was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 4th September 1942 condemning the repressive policy of the Government criticising the Government for having superseded Madura Municipal Council and accusing Government of lack of foresight and breadth of vision in its alleged denial of Independence to India.

17. MALABAR DISTRICT.

10th August—

Calicut.—There were protest meetings, hartal, students' strike and some picketing of schools and colleges.

11th August—

Calicut—Evening.—P. K. Moideenkutty, M.L.A., who was to have presided over Congress meeting advertised to take place this evening was arrested along with other leaders. The meeting was however presided over by a non-entity and after the meeting a large procession went round the town shouting condemnation of British Government.

Night.—A "Jatha" which was going round Ernad taluk refused to disperse and the District Magistrate at once instructed the Joint Magistrate, Malappuram, to issue an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting all meetings and demonstrations throughout the Ernad taluk.

12th August—

Calicut—Morning.—An order under rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules was issued by the District Magistrate covering Calicut town and a belt round about it, prohibiting altogether meetings organized by the Congress organization.

Calicut—Evening.—The prohibitive order in force in the town was defied by one meeting and one procession. The leaders were arrested.

14th August—

Cannanore.—Sleepers were laid across the railway line.

Calicut—Evening.—There were attempts at holding a meeting, but there was no disturbance.

Calicut—Morning.—A large procession of students from the Zamorin's College, the Ganpath High School and the Malabar Christian College formed a procession and went round the Zamorin's College, where they caused some commotion, resulting in the closing of the school by the Principal. They then went in procession towards the Christian College. The District Magistrate directed the police to disperse the students with light canes. But before they could be dispersed by the Police the students had entered the Christian College compound where they created a good deal of trouble.

15th August—

General.—Fourteen members of the Calicut Municipality resigned their seats as a protest against Government's present policy.

16th August—

Calicut.—There was cutting of telegraph and telephone wires round the town.

On a report of possible disturbance at Chowghat in South Ponnani two sections of the Armed Reserve were sent there by the District Magistrate as a measure of precaution.

19th August—

General.—A 'Jatha' has been working down the coast from Mahe southwards. Two of the leaders were arrested and convicted to two years' R.I. each.

Tellicherry.—Thirteen Municipal Councillors, including the Chairman, resigned the seats in sympathy with the Congress movement.

Chemancherry—Night.—The railway station at this place south of Quilandy was burnt. An amsam cutchery was completely burnt down at the 10th mile of the coast road north of Calicut and a mile further north on the same road the Sub-Registrar's Office, Chemancherry, was also burnt. Two clerks and a peon were sleeping inside the Sub-Registrar's office. They were aroused in the middle of the night and were taken across the road and kept in a shop while a mob of 40 or 50 persons with their faces muffled set fire to the building. No identification was possible. A platoon of the Malabar Special Police was sent to Quilandy by the District Magistrate.

Kurumbranad—Night.—In the extreme south of the place two more amsam cutcheries were burnt. Damage was also done to two or three culverts on the roads between Quilandy and Balusseri and between Payyoli and Perambra.

20th August—

Payyoli—Morning.—A party of Congress people burst into the court of the District Munsif and asked him and his staff to resign their appointments and leave the court. The court was immediately closed. No damage was done. On hearing this the District Magistrate sent a detachment of the Malabar Special Police to Payyoli.

Night.—The Chairman of the British Cochin Municipal Council was charged for having delivered an objectionable speech.

21st August—

Kurumbranad—Night.—Another amsam cutcherry—a small thatched building—was burnt in the extreme south-east of Kurumbranad.

22nd August—

Tellicherry.—An attempt was made to picket the civil courts, but there were no untoward events.

24th August—

Calicut town—Night.—There was a meeting run by the Communists on a large scale. The line of action recommended was against participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Towards the end of the meeting some Congress supporters who shouted "Gandhi-ki-Jai" were roughly handled by the rest of the audience.

26th August—

Calicut—Night.—Telephone wires were cut in two or three places in the Calicut area.

28th August—

Badagara.—Complete *hartal* of the shops was observed. The District Magistrate instructed the Subdivisional Magistrate to march a large party of Malabar Special Police through the bazaar and thereafter to inform the shop-keepers that observing of *hartal* is an offence and would be dealt with accordingly. This had a good effect and the *hartal* was not repeated.

30th August—

Nadapuram.—There was an attempt by a mob to assault three constables but the local people interfered and it came to nothing.

31st August—

Tellicherry.—At a big meeting of the Muslim League, the audience was strongly advised to take no part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and the merchants were urged not to pay attention to the attempts to promote *hartals*.

1st September—

Calicut.—The wife of a vakil was arrested for attempting to make a demonstration.

3rd September—

Calicut.—There was a certain amount of confusion and disturbance in the Ganapath High School and the Zamorin's College. Use of light canes in dispersing demonstrators was effective.

General.—There were cases of cutting wires on the Coorg road near Tellicherry and at Cannanore and Calicut.

Two Government servants tendered their resignations. One was a process-server and another a clerk in a Sub-Registrar's Office.

5th September—

There has been more cutting of telegraph wires just north of Cannanore.

Puthiyara.—Somebody poured pètrol and set fire to the verandah thatty of the combined building of the Agricultural Officer and the Sub-Post Office at Puthiyara in the Calicut taluk office compound. It was spotted at once by the watcher and no damage was done.

6th September—

Valayanad.—Some records in the amsam cutchery were burnt. It was suspected that the Adhigari himself might be the culprit.

Evening.—An attempt was made to blow up a 20-foot small bridge on the railway line about two miles south of Tellicherry. A bamboo filled with explosives and carefully fused was found inserted into the weep-hole of the bridge. It was discovered in time by railway gangmen.

7th September—

Oliyeri—Night.—The thatched amsam cutcherry was burnt.

20th September—

The District Magistrate reported under this date that a few days before an attempt was made to set fire to the sleepers in the Forest Department's timber depot at Kallayi and that watchmen promptly extinguished the fire.

In connection with the trouble in the educational institutions the District Magistrate ordered the arrest under rule 129 of a prominent agitator who has made South Walluvanad one of the worst areas in this respect.

17th November—

Kallai.—At this place some dynamite placed under a railway culvert exploded causing slight damage to the granite masonry.

17th and 18th November—

Cannanore.—A country-made bomb exploded on the veranda of the Pallikunnu post office about midnight. It did some damage to a door.

A thatched shed in the compound of the Government Training School for Women was set on fire; the roof and some furniture were damaged—rough estimate Rs. 250.

North of Cannanore, telegraph wires were cut on the railway line and some nuts, bolts and fish-plates were removed.

North Kurumbranad—Nadapuram.—An attempt was made to blow up the District Munsif's court. Negligible damage done to a wall.

Chombala.—Five fish-curing sheds were burnt down, with all the office records and furniture; damage is estimated at about Rs. 4,000. In the area a telephone wire was also cut. A small railway culvert was tampered with.

Two amsam cutcheries, one in Pattiyam amsam and the other at Chittariparamba, were burnt down. The roofs in both cases have been destroyed by fire and damage done to the furniture.

29th November—

Night.—Two explosions occurred in the weep-hole of bridge No. 1076 between Tellicherry and Mahe.

22nd December—

Naduvannur—Night.—The Sub-Registrar's office was burnt with the records. The burning must have been done by a gang of several persons as the furniture was all removed and stacked in the record room before the whole lot was set fire to.

24th December—

Chirakkal taluk.—Two amsam cutcheries were burnt, one at Chembalode and the other at Edakkad. In both the cases only the thatched roofs were damaged.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were no open acts of mob violence in the district. The timely arrest of Congress leader forestalled the programme of the Congressmen a good deal. The counter-acting influence of the Muslim League and to a certain extent the non-participation attitude of the communist elements also seemed to have acted as a brake on the Civil Disobedience Movement. There was a considerable amount of trouble by students all over the district, particularly in Palghat. The use of light canes was found useful in dispersing these student demonstrators.

The most serious feature otherwise was the widespread use of explosives for sabotage. An attempt was made to blow up a 20-foot bridge on the railway line about two miles south of Tellicherry. On the night of 17th and 18th November a country-made bomb exploded on the veranda of the Pallikunnu post office. An attempt was also made to blow up the District Munsif's court at Nadupuram. There were in addition many cases of arson and incendiarism. The railway station at Chemanchery and the Sub-Registry office at Chemanchery and Naduvannur were burnt. An attempt was made to set fire to some sleepers in the Forest Department's Timber Depot at Kallayi but the attempt was promptly discovered and the fire extinguished. At Chomala five fish-curing sheds with all the office records and furniture were burnt. A number of amsam cutcheries and village courts were also burnt down.

These acts of sabotage especially those on the 17th and 18th November appeared to be the work of an organized gang.

	Nos.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	38
The total number of persons convicted up to the end of 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	80

No collective fines were imposed.

The Calicut Municipal Council was superseded for a period of six months for recording at its meeting held on 10th August 1942 its emphatic protest against the arrest of the congress leaders and for requesting the public to implement the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee.

18. NELLORE.

9th August—

Nellore.—O. Venkatasubbayya was arrested.

Gudur.—A meeting was held at which speeches were made.

10th August—

Nellore.—There was some excitement in the town. There was a partial *hartal* among the shop-keepers and merchants, but the Muslim shops remained open. The attendance was rather poor in the schools. There was some intimidation of the younger boys by the older boys.

12th August—

Nellore—Morning.—Students, ex-students and a few rowdies collected together and went about calling on shop-keepers to close their shops and asking the students not to attend schools or colleges. As a result of this most of the Hindu shops were closed but not the Muslim shops.

13th August—

Nellore—Morning.—When a police van went round the bazaar a few persons threw stones at it. Roads were blocked by municipal sign-boards and boulders. Stones and pieces of broken glass were thrown at the District Magistrate and the police officers.

Meetings and processions in Nellore were first prohibited by an order under section 144, Cr.P.C., and later by one under rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules.

Afternoon.—Telephone wires were cut, street lamps broken and some railway property such as signal light glasses smashed. A country bomb was thrown at and hit the cover of a military truck. It exploded but no appreciable damage was caused.

14th August—

Nellore—Afternoon.—As some of the shops still remained closed, an order under rule 81-D was issued.

Hanumantha Rao and Muthuraju Gopal Rao were detained under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

18th August—

Nellore.—Attendance at Venkatagiri Raja's High School and College was poor.

20th August—

Nellore.—One case of cutting railway telephone wires was reported.

Night.—One case of cutting local telephone wires occurred.

21st August—

Nellore.—A local rowdy was arrested and charged for throwing stones at the police van.

23rd August—

Morning.—In the early hours six pairs of rails were removed from the metre gauge line between Gudur and Venkatagiri, about a mile east of Vendodu railway station. Three telegraph wires were also cut at the same place. Immediately steps were taken to repair the railway line and through running was resumed within a few hours.

General.—Some local telegraph lines cut in Nellore, and the P.W.D. line at Kuligiri out of action for sometime. Objectionable pamphlets were distributed in some places. A boy of 15 was caught affixing objectionable manuscript pamphlets to a wall. He was charged, convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 which the father was ordered to pay under the Children's Act. The father, a member of the local bar, immediately paid the fine. Two other boys, sons of respectable parents, were caught trying to incite students who wished to attend the college and high school to go on strike. They were arrested but as their parents undertook to look after them in future they were not charged.

24th August—

Nellore.—The District Board passed a resolution endorsing the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee and directing the closure of all offices and institutions under its control on 28th August 1942 as a mark of protest. For this the Board was subsequently superseded.

25th August—

Nellore.—The Nellore Municipal Council passed a resolution similar to the one passed by the District Board, but without ordering the closure of institutions and schools.

28th August—

Kavali—Early morning.—The students of the Kavali District Board High School attempted to set fire to the headmaster's room. The fire was extinguished by the night watchman and two students were arrested.

31st August—

Vasili.—Highly objectionable speech was made by a local socialist.

Varuvur.—Objectionable slogans were shouted during processions.

3rd September—

Nellore.—A cracker was thrown into the post office at Nellore damaging a few letters.

4th September—

Indukurpet.—Near this place some stones were thrown by boys at a Military lorry.

9th September—

Nellore.—There were a partial *hartal* and strike in schools on account of the supersession of the local boards.

17th September—

Allur—Morning.—The police station at this place was attacked by a gang numbering about 50 to 60. They tied up and gagged the four constables sleeping in the station. The station was then broken up and the contents set on fire. There was not much structural damage to the building but the entire contents of the station were destroyed except some of the ammunition which was later recovered from the debris. Nine persons were later arrested in this connection.

18th September—

Nellore.—A small incendiary packet was found near the police lines.

21st September—

Singarayakonda.—Near the railway station at the place two pairs of fish-plates were removed.

Venkatagiri.—Stones were thrown at watchers of the railway lines.

Naidupet.—Telephone lines were cut.

25th September—

Singarangakonda.—Patrols found tree branches placed on the railway.

26th September—

Gudur.—66 bags of paddy were looted from carts.

27th September—

Sullurpeta.—A crowd seized contraband salt from the custody of headman near Sullurpeta. Most of the salt was recovered and the leaders were arrested.

4th October—

Naidupet.—Night.—The travellers bungalow was burnt.

11th October—

Nellore—Night.—Four bolts were removed from the railway line.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were no violent outbursts in this district; nor were many processions or meetings organized by the Congress. The only outward form of agitation was by the students, in the form of frequent strikes and minor demonstrations. This was soon brought under control by suitable action. There were not many acts of violence. On 13th August 1942 a country bomb was thrown at a military lorry. It hit the cover and exploded but no damage was done. On the night of 17th September 1942 the police station at Allur was attacked by a gang of about 50. They tied up and gagged the constables and set fire to the building. The entire contents of the station was completely destroyed except some of the ammunition which was later recovered. There were some cases of incendiarism. On 28th August 1942 the students of the Kavali District Board High School attempted to set fire to the Headmaster's room. The fire was extinguished and no damage was done. A cracker was thrown in the post-box of Nellore with the result that some letters were charred. On 4th October 1842 the travellers bungalow at Nayudupet was burnt. There were also the usual acts of sabotage, such as removal of rails, fishplates and damage to telegraph post, etc. But there were no accidents.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	14
The total number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	17

Particulars regarding the imposition of collective fines—

Name of the village.	Amount.
	RS.
Vendodu and three other villages..	500

The Nellore District Board was superseded for a period of six months as it endorsed at its meeting held on 24th August 1942 the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, condemning the action of the Government in suppressing the Civil Disobedience Movement, and resolved to close all the offices and institutions under its control on 28th August 1942 as a mark of protest.

The Nellore Municipal Council was superseded for a period of six months for passing on 25th August 1942 a resolution similar to the one passed by the District Board but without ordering the closure of institutions and schools.

The Allur and the Sullurpet panchayats were superseded for a period of six months in each case for passing resolutions approving the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee and disapproving the policy of the Government in dealing with the Congress Movement.

19. THE NILGIRIS.

16th August—

Ootacamund.—Afternoon—There were processions and a partial hartal. Twelve arrests were made and demonstrators dispersed by *lathi* charge. A condolence meeting was held in connection with the death of Mahadeva Desai.

Ootacamund.—Night—The telephone wires of a distribution centre were cut.

Jagathala.—A District Board School was broken into, and furniture, doors and windows smashed and the records destroyed.

17th August—

Ootacamund—Morning.—The students of the Hubbuthalai High School abstained from attending classes, assaulted the headmaster and then marched into Ootacamund. The procession was joined by a large proportion of students of the Ootacamund Municipal High School. The processionists after making demonstrations on the way held a meeting at the Nehru Maidan at which objectionable speeches were made.

Ootacamund—Evening.—A meeting was held addressed by congressmen. The meeting was followed by a procession and a partial closure of shops. Ten arrests were made.

18th August—

Ootacamund—Morning.—Crowds of congressmen gathered at the gates of different schools in the town in turn and shouted slogans and made demonstrations. These gatherings were dispersed by *lathi* charges. On one occasion the crowd stoned the police. None were seriously injured.

19th to 22nd August—

General.—An order under the Defence of India Rules was issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting meetings organized by the Congress. Some telephone wires were cut in Ketti village, and a telephone wire belonging to the Cordite factory was cut on the night of the 22nd. Objectionable slogans were scrawled on gate-posts.

29th and 31st August—

Aravankadu.—There were partial strikes on these dates in the Cordite factory on the question of increased wages. There were no untoward incidents. The ring-leaders of the strike were subsequently convicted and sentenced to imprisonment or fine.

7th September—

Ootacamund.—The Deputy Tahsildar received an anonymous letter urging him to resign, and some leaflets were strewn about the streets of Ootacamund urging people not to pay taxes. Some persons responsible for these acts were arrested.

11th September—

Ootacamund.—Some more letters of the above kind were received by Government servants. One of the signatories of these letters was arrested.

Ootacamund—Night.—Two telephone wires were cut between Ootacamund and Emerald valley.

20th September—

Thiashola.—A small bridge near the place was burnt. Seven persons were arrested in this connection.

30th September—

Stones were removed from some culverts on Devarshola-Lovedale road. Two persons were arrested for hoisting Congress flags.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Things on the whole were uneventful in this district. The movement soon died out after a few incidents between 16th and 18th of August. On the night of 16th August 1942 the District Board school at Jagathala was broken into and furniture, etc. burnt. On 17th and 18th there were demonstrations and processions by school students and Congress sympathisers, and meetings addressed by Congressmen. The prompt arrest of the ring-leaders effectively nipped the movement in the bud. A small bridge near the Thiashola was burnt on 29th September 1942. Telegraph and telephone wires were cut in a number of places. Circulation of subversive literature on a small scale was also in evidence.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	11
The number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	23

No collective fines were imposed.

20. RAMNAD.

9th August—

Rajapalayam—Evening.—The National Youth League of Rajapalayam organized a procession consisting of about 1,000 persons as a demonstration against the arrest of Congress leaders. The crowd shouted Congress slogans and pelted stones at the police station, the Recreation Club and certain shops. The processionists then held a meeting at which they condemned the action of the Government in arresting the Congress leaders and asked the public to observe *hartal* on 10th August 1942 as a mark of protest. One ring-leader was arrested by the police.

10th August—

Rajapalayam—Morning.—The Congressites prevented the labourers of the local mills from attending their work and pelted stones at the police. The crowd was dispersed by a *lathi* charge and five persons were arrested. Later a disorderly crowd of about 200 persons went to the Board High School and made the Headmaster close the school. They then collected near the bus-stand and started pelting stones at the police. The crowd was declared an unlawful assembly and was asked to disperse. As it did not disperse the Magistrate ordered a *lathi* charge. The *lathi* charge did not have the desired effect but instead the stone-throwing became more intense. The Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Taluk Magistrate saw they would be overwhelmed if they did not open fire. After due warning three men were ordered to fire and five rounds were fired. Three men sustained gunshot wounds. The crowd dispersed. Four rioters were arrested.

11th August—

Karaikudi—Evening.—A meeting held by Congressmen at which they condemned the Government for arresting the Congress leaders and incited the audience to boycott Government offices. Immediately after the meeting at about 8–30 p.m., the crowd assaulted the policeman on traffic duty. His coat was torn and his *lathi* taken away. The police rushed to the spot and dispersed the crowd with a *lathi* charge. A few men pelted stones at the police.

12th August—

In view of these troubles all meetings and processions were banned by an order under section 144, Cr.P.C. The same day the local leaders attempted to hold a meeting in defiance of the order and the police had to disperse the meeting by force. One of the leaders who attempted to gather a crowd was arrested, then the crowd closed in; it was declared an unlawful assembly and was asked to disperse. The crowd did not disperse and a *lathi* charge was then ordered. The crowd temporarily dispersed, but collected again at some distance and began to pelt stones at the police. The mob brandished sticks and velsticks at the police in the intervals of stone-throwing and assumed a menacing attitude. As the crowd did not disperse fire was ordered to be opened after due warning. Two men fired—two rounds. This shooting hardly had any effect and the crowd continued to pelt stones at the police. As the

police was were surrounded on all the sides by the hostile mob the Joint Magistrate had again to order opening of fire. The Deputy Superintendent of Police opened fire with ten men and fired ten rounds. Three persons hit and the crowd on one side ran away. The Deputy Superintendent of Police on learning that the Reserve party sent for their help was prevented from joining them by the rioters, proceeded towards the Police station in buses. As the streets were barricaded with heavy stones they had to be removed by the Police. There was a heavy barrage of stone-throwing from the mob. Thereupon fire was again opened and eight rounds were fired. The crowd then dispersed. It was now learnt that the telephone exchange was being mobbed and that considerable damage had already been done to the building and the machinery. The Deputy Superintendent of Police with his party proceeded to the spot. As there was heavy stone throwing it was found necessary to open fire again to disperse the attackers. One round was fired. Several persons received gunshot wounds. One corpse was recovered. The Joint Magistrate, Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Police party received stone hits and slight injuries.

Sayalkudi.—Salt picketing was reported from Bombodi swamp.

15th August—

Buses plying between Karaikudi and Kandanoor were stopped by the rowdies of Kandanoor. Another gang burnt the Usilampatti toll shed in Pudukkottai State limits and destroyed a culvert.

Poolankurichi—Night.—A gang burgled the post office and stole away properties valued about Rs. 60.

17th August—

Devakottai—Morning.—The local Congressmen had arranged for an organized picketing of courts and offices. By about 10 or 11 a.m. large crowds began to gather and they set fire to two buses belonging to Rama Vilas Company which has been co-operating with the Police in placing at their disposal its buses. A large crowd numbering about 2,000 collected in front of the court buildings with the intention of setting fire to them and attacked the police. When the Armed Reserve proceeded to the spot the crowd pelted stones at them. The crowd was so strong and unruly that a *lathi* charge was considered useless. The police party stationed itself at the junction of three roads and on the order of the Magistrate the Inspector opened fire on the mob. The firing was effective because for two hours the rioters did not dare to close on the police party. The mob was armed with sticks and aruvals. The crowd did not disperse, but was swelling and becoming more and more ferocious.

In the meantime, a part of the mob entered the court forcibly, collected the furniture and set fire to it and to the records with petrol got from the B.O.C. bunk.

Afternoon.—On receiving information about this disturbance the District Magistrate, Joint Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police reached Devakottai with a party of Reserve men and saw the court buildings burning and the Police party keeping at bay the crowds on three sides. The District Magistrate ordered fire to be opened. The mob dispersed as the Police opened fire. Fifty-one of the rioters were arrested on the spot. It was learnt that the Town Police station had also been attacked by a mob. The Sub-Inspector with a small party of

six men and only three muskets was defending the police station for about 2½ hours. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of police proceeded to the town and brought the situation under control. In all 51 rounds of ammunition were fired killing eight and injuring 14. Six police officers were injured.

Tiruvegampet—Evening.—A mob of about 200 people armed with sticks, spears and bill-hooks, surrounded the State taluk office, Estate chatram and Estate rest-house, attacked and intimidated the Estate officials, of whom a fairly large number were present then in connection with the Jamabundi of the taluk, set fire to the buildings and records there, looted the granery, burnt or carried away the properties of some of the officials, set fire to the Estate Collector's car and committed other acts of vandalism.

18th August—

Tiruvadanai.—In the morning two buses from Devakottai brought a batch of Congressmen who after getting from the buses waited for the arrival of the villagers of the neighbouring villages who have already been instructed by the Congressmen to congregate there for an attack on the Government offices. A crowd of about 1,000 gathered and seized the guns and ammunition at the police station. They attacked the Deputy Tahsildar's office and set fire to it, opened the jail and allowed the twenty prisoners therein to escape. The sub-treasury was also broken open and cash amounting to Rs. 1,600 was stolen away. The currency chest containing Rs. 13,400 was however left intact. All the Government buildings in the place and the records with Government properties were burnt down. The mob looted the house of an overseer and damaged the post Office. The Deputy Superintendent of Police with a party proceeded to the place, and seeing the crowd defiant, opened fire. Five rounds were fired. Two appeared to be injured but they were taken away by the crowd which disappeared.

Poolankurichi.—A gang of men led by a Congress leader waylaid the mail bus in broad daylight and removed eleven mail bags and burnt them. They had also cut telegraph wires and destroyed road culverts, etc.

24th August—

Natarajapuram—Night.—The Railway station here is an unimportant flag station which consisted of two old railway coaches. At 11 p.m. a crowd of about fifty men armed with aruvals, etc., entered the railway station, silenced the pointsmen by threatening to do harm to them if they raised an alarm and set fire to the coaches which were completely burnt with the contents. The value of property burnt down was estimated at Rs. 700 in all.

26th August—

Poolankurichi—Morning.—The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police proceeded to the place with a strong party of men in order to round up the miscreants responsible for several acts of hooliganism and sabotage, in Poolankurichi. On the approach of the party the mob which had collected ran up the hill with their guns and aruvals and taking up positions there aimed their guns at the party and rolled loose stones on them. As the situation needed prompt action the

District Magistrate gave the order to open fire. Fire was opened and a gunner of the Malabar Special Police also used a Lewis gun. The crowd disappeared. Several persons were hit and seen falling but they were all removed by the mob. One leader and four others were arrested in the case.

2nd September—

Vadavampatti—Night.—The Estate Tahsildar's residence was set on fire but the fire was extinguished. One estate granery was looted, the toddy shops were damaged and one burnt.

4th September—

Sivaganga.—Two fish-plates were found removed.

5th September—

Sivaganga.—Notices were distributed asking officers to resign, students to strike and vakils to boycott courts.

Karaikudi.—The municipal elementary school was burnt. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

General.—Parapets, culverts in Tirupattur-Singapuri Road were dismantled.

6th September—

Aruppukottai.—Telegraph wires were cut.

8th September—

Nattarasankottai.—Near this place two fish-plates and bolts were found removed. There was no mishap.

10th September—

Devakottai.—A small house of a masalchi near the Divisional officer's quarters was burnt.

Pallathur.—Telegraph wires were cut.

17th September—

Nattarasankottai.—An attempt was made to burn four wooden sleepers on a railway bridge, but no damage was done.

21st September—

General.—Pamphlet purporting to emanate from the Indian Officers' Association, Madras, were received by Government servants advising support of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Rajapalayam.—A toddy shop was burnt. Two post-boxes were found missing. Prejudicial slogans were found written on the walls in the town.

2nd October—

Aruppukottai.—Attempts were made to defy the 144 order. Action was taken against the offenders by the Police.

General.—Eight persons were arrested in connection with a no-tax campaign attempted in this area and the attempt to coerce the zamindari officials to resign their jobs.

5th October—

Sattur.—Some Congressmen shouted prejudicial slogans in the office of the Sub-Magistrate and the Sub-Registrar. They were arrested.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Ramnad was one of the worst affected districts in the Presidency as seen in the number of acts of mob violence. There were several causes contributing to these violent disturbances in the place. The district as a whole has a reputation for having little respect for law and order, even in normal times and the present movement gave the necessary chance for disorderly elements to defy authority openly. The attitude of the general public was also very unsatisfactory. They were unhelpful to the police as they were terrorised into non-co-operation by the mischief makers. Further the situation was found difficult to tackle as the mischief was mostly organized and before hooliganism took place in a village, all communications were cut off and the roads systematically barricaded by rocks and trees cut and thrown across.

There were a number of serious incidents. Mob attacks and acts of violence focussed in the following five places at which firing was resorted to :—

Rajapalayam, Karaikudi, Devakottai, Tiruvadanai and Poolankurichi. In the last place a Lewis gun was also used. The correct figures of casualties were not ascertainable as the rioters removed their casualties. There were many cases of incendiarism and arson. The civil court building at Devakottai, worth about a lakh of rupees, was burnt down by an unruly mob on 12th August 1942. The Sub-Treasury, the Sub-Registrar's office, the Deputy Tahsildar's office and other Government buildings at Tiruvadanai were set fire to and destroyed by a riotous mob on 18th August 1942. The Natarajapuram Railway station was burnt down on 24th August 1942 by a crowd of about 50 armed with aruval, etc. The damage is estimated at Rs. 700. The municipal elementary school at Karaikudi was burnt on 5th September 1942. The damage was valued at Rs. 200. At Poolankurichi on the 15th August 1942, a gang of men led by a Congress leader burgled the local post office and stole properties valued at Rs. 60. They waylaid the mail bus in broad daylight and removed 11 mail bags and burnt them. There were numerous instances of looting, rioting and hooliganism. Interference with communications and sabotage to railway line, etc., were a common feature of the movement. Defiance of law and order, insult to the police and intimidation of officials were all in the programme. The Malabar Special Police and a military detachment from Trichinopoly had to be called out to quell the movement.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	7
Total number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	88

Particulars regarding the imposition of collective fines—

Name of village.	Amount.
	RS.
Poolankurichi	5,000
Karaikudi	50,000
Devakottai and Eravasseri	1,50,000
Eighteen other villages	38,428
Karkalathoor and 46 other villages	50,000
Total ..	2,93,428

The Ramnad District Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 7th September 1942 placing on record its strong protest against the arrest and detention in jail of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders and attributing the subsequent outbreak of lawlessness in the country to such arrests.

The Virudhunagar Municipal Council was superseded for a period of six months for passing certain prejudicial resolutions on 30th September 1942, one of which supported the All-India Congress Committee resolution and a second resolved that the Government of India should be handed over to Indians as it considered that the continuance of British rule in India at the present crisis was a danger to India.

21. SALEM DISTRICT.

9th August—

Salem.—There was a partial closing of shops.

A meeting was convened by local Congress leaders to protest against the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and others.

10th August—

Tiruchengode.—Some Congressmen went in procession and tried to induce the shop-keepers to close their shops. The Tahsildar of the place warned these shopmen and the shops were kept open.

Namakkal.—A few students of the higher forms in the District Board school absented themselves from the school.

13th August—

Salem.—The majority of the Local Municipal College students went on strike as a protest against the arrest of the Congress leaders and led a procession carrying flags bearing the words "Freedom, Liberty and Peace." There were no untoward incidents.

Papparapatti.—The village chavadi was set fire to by a Congressman. He later admitted his guilt and was arrested. Some damage was caused to the building. The pillar post-box near by was removed and thrown into a pond.

14th August—

Salem—Night.—Some individuals wrote a few prejudicial slogans on the walls and the roads.

16th August—

Rasipur.—Telegraph wires were cut in one or two places. The lines were however soon repaired.

19th August—

Salem.—The local Congressmen took out a procession and held a meeting. There were no disturbances.

Mannampalli.—Near the railway station a few fish-plates were found removed. The morning train from Salem was delayed by half an hour on this account and new plates were put in.

20th August—

Tiruchengode.—Fifteen Congressmen distributing prejudicial leaflets were arrested.

Salem.—Two insignificant meetings were held at which starting of a no-tax campaign and tampering with railway lines were advocated.

Dharmapuri.—An order under section 144, Cr.P.C. prohibiting meetings and processions was passed by the Taluk Sub-Magistrate.

24th August—

Kaveripatnam.—Three telegraph posts were found uprooted.

Namakkal.—One Venkatachala Reddiar who advocated non-payment of taxes and picketing of public offices at a public meeting was arrested.

25th August—

Namakkal and Krishnagiri.—Telegraph wires found cut at these places. Three irresponsible youths who committed this offence were subsequently arrested.

Salem.—Five hundred yards of private telephone wires belonging to the Military authorities were stolen near the outskirts of the town.

27th August—

Morning.—A telegraph post on the Salem-Rasipur branch line was found uprooted and telegraph wire cut. The line was soon restored.

29th August to 1st September—

Salem.—The District Munsif's court was repeatedly picketed by Congress volunteers and they were all arrested.

2nd September—

The unused telegraph line on the abandoned Morappu-Dharmapuri-Hosur railway line was tampered with by the smashing of porcelain insulator cups.

Kaveripatnam.—A telegraph post of the branch line from Krishnagiri to Kaveripatnam was found missing. The culprit, a youngster who had something to do with the agrarian trouble in the area, was arrested.

7th September—

Salem.—The District Munsif's court and the District court were picketed by Congress volunteers in batches of two and three. They were all arrested. In this connection the Vice-President of the Salem Town Congress Committee was arrested under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules as he was considered to be responsible for organizing the picketing in Salem town.

A number of Government officers received cyclostyled circulars purported to have been issued by the Indian Officers' Association urging them to resign from Government service.

16th September—

Attur.—Two youths picketed the Sub-Magistrate's court and they were arrested.

1st October—

One set of fish-plates was found removed in the railway line from Salem to Vriddhachalam. The driver of the morning train noticed the defect. The line was set right after which the train proceeded.

5th October—

Salem.—The celebration of Gandhi's birth-day with meetings and processions was prohibited under section 144, Cr.P.C. as a breach of the public peace was apprehended.

8th to 10th October—

General.—One post-box in Varugur village, two in Salem town and one in Mallasamudram were found missing.

19th October to 3rd November—

Telegraph wires were cut in a number of places and in one case a length of wire was cut and thrown into a tank. Post-boxes were found missing in Gogai, Dadagapatti and Tiruchengode.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was little overt enthusiasm for the Civil Disobedience Movement in the district. There were no acts of violence. The only act of incendiarism was the burning of the village chavadi at Papparapatti by a Congressman who admitted his guilt. The District Munsif's court and the District courts in Salem were repeatedly picketed by congress volunteers and they were all arrested. The acts of sabotage took the form of uprooting telegraph posts, wire-cutting and stealing of post-boxes. There were also two instances of removal of fish-plates from the railway lines, but nothing untoward happened as the offences were detected in time.

	Nos.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the C.D.M.	1
The number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the C.D.M.	55

No collective fines were imposed.

22. TANJORE DISTRICT.

9th August—

Tanjore.—A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee at which prejudicial speeches were made by certain Congressmen. There was however no active demonstration in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

10th August—

Kumbakonam.—About 400 to 500 students gathered to stage a demonstration during the visit of the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Aney on this day but they dispersed quietly after a deputation of four of the students had a brief interview for two minutes with the Hon'ble Member.

13th August—

Trivadi—Morning.—About 300 Congressmen and their sympathizers collected themselves and marched in a riotous body through the bazaar. They forced the shop-keepers to close their shops. Students were prevented from attending schools. They uprooted telegraph and telephone posts and cut away the wires in several places. Roads were blocked with stones and other obstacles. Buses were prevented from plying. The mob trespassed into the offices of the District Munsif and the Sub-Registrar, damaged the furniture, removed some cash and threw a typewriter into the river. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 500. The arrival of the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate with a force of Armed Reserve soon restored order in the place.

14th August—

Keelathiruppanthunthi village—Morning.—A mob of about 300 entered into the house of a local Mirasdar and looted his house. Jewels, rice and kerosene worth about Rs. 2,000 were lost. Subsequently twenty ring-leaders were arrested and some property recovered.

General.—A *hartal* was observed in Tanjore, Negapatam and Ayyampet.

Tanjore.—Most of the shops were closed as a result of the threat of looting by the Congress hooligans. Some of the picketers were dispersed. A procession of Congressmen with banners and anti-Government placards were dispersed as they were obstructing the traffic and some were arrested.

Evening.—As trouble was apprehended an order under section 144, Cr.P.C. was issued. The order was defied by one of the local Congressmen, Chockalinga Pathar, who attempted to hold a meeting. He was asked to wind up the meeting and disperse quietly. But he continued to address the meeting and asked the audience to defy the order. Stones and brickbats were thrown at the Police. The mob was dispersed by *lathi* charges. About 30 rioters were injured and twelve constables were hurt with stones. Chockalinga Pathar was later convicted and sentenced to 6 months' R.I.

Ayyampet.—The name board of the post office was removed by the Congress hooligans who created some disturbance. They also broke the glass panes of two passing buses. On the approach of the local police party the mob dispersed.

Mathoor village.—There was looting of paddy worth about Rs. 500 in the village.

15th August—

Mannargudi.—A mob of about 1,000 armed with sticks, knives and stones cut telegraph and telephone wires and uprooted Municipal electric posts. Later they set fire to the Mannargudi railway station building which was burnt with all its station properties including parcels. The railway track was removed for a distance of one furlong. Buses were stopped from plying. The mob then burnt the court of the Subdivisional Magistrate destroying all the court records and furniture in the main building and the Municipal office where all the records were completely burnt. The damage is estimated at Rs. 33,150. As the local Police force was inadequate to cope with the situation the Circle

Inspector wired to the District Superintendent of Police for help. The District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate rushed to Mannargudi with an Armed Reserve. A few straggling groups of mobs pelted stones at the police and they were cleared after three *lathi* charges. The injuries were slight. Hundred rioters were arrested and order restored.

16th August—

Kumbakonam—Morning.—A mob of pro-congress rowdies consisting mostly of hooligans between the age of 20 and 30 picketed shops and forced the merchants to close their shops and observe *hartal* on the threat of looting. On receipt of timely information from the Joint Magistrate, Kumbakonam of the possibility of a serious disturbance the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate set out with a party of armed reserve and on arrival finding groups of rowdies picketing shops dispersed them with a *lathi* charge. There were one or two stray cases of looting, stone throwing on buses and pedestrians and other minor disturbances. But the hooligans were dealt with effectively by *lathi* charges and the whole situation was brought under control by 1 p.m.

Evening.—As trouble was apprehended in the evening an order under section 144, Cr.P.C. was promulgated. About 6–30 p.m. a huge mob of about 10,000 consisting mostly of hooligans between the ages of 20 and 30 gathered at Gandhi Park. They started cutting telephone wires, bent telegraph posts and barricaded the streets. Immediately the District Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate and the Joint Magistrate hastened to the scene with an Armed Reserve party. The mob which tried to assail the Police was driven back temporarily by a *lathi* charge. The mob grew more defiant and pelted stones, bricks and glass pieces at the police and the Magistrates from all sides and from house-tops. The District Magistrate, the Joint Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police were hit by stones and injured. It looked as though the police party and the officers would be overpowered by the mob who surrounded them on three sides. As repeated *lathi* charges did not have the desired effect of dispersing the crowd and as light was fast failing, the District Magistrate gave the order to open fire. In all nineteen rounds were fired, killing two and injuring seven. A number of policemen were injured by stone hits. The mob completely dispersed.

17th August—

Mayavaram.—A meeting was held on hearing news of the death of Mahadeva Desai.

18th August—

Nachiarkoil.—A *hartal* was forced on the village and looting was apprehended. Telephone wires were cut and road communications was interfered with. An attempt was made to damage a bridge over a canal and consequently all vehicular traffic to Nachiarkoil was stopped. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police proceeded to the place and arrested one Subbiah Pillai who was responsible for the *hartal*. Shops were made to reopen.

Tiruturaipundi.—An attempt was made at this place to derail a train from Point Calimere by placing two big granite stones across the rails. This was noticed in time and the stones were removed.

13th to 18th August—

General.—During this period there were isolated cases of cutting of telegraph and telephone wires and none afterwards.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The worst phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the district was between 13th to 16th August 1942, when major cases of mob attacks and violence centred round four places, viz., Trivadi, Tanjore, Mannargudi and Kumbakonam. On 13th August 1942 at Trivadi a riotous mob compelled the shop keepers to close shops, cut telegraph and telephone wires and did damage to the offices of the District Munsif and the Sub-Registrar. On 14th August 1942 at Tanjore a prohibitory order under section 144, Cr.P.C. was defied by a Congressman who attempted to hold a meeting. The Police who ordered the meeting to disperse were hit by stones. A *lathi* charge had to be made to disperse the crowd. On 15th August 1942 at Mannargudi a Congress mob of about 1,000, armed with sticks, knives and stones cut away telegraph and telephone wires and uprooted Municipal electric lamp post. Later they set fire to the railway station, causing severe damage to the building and railway properties. The railway track was removed for a distance of one furlong. The mob then burnt the Subdivisional Magistrate's office and the Municipal office destroying all records. On 16th August 1942 at Kumbakonam a mob of about 10,000 consisting mostly of hooligans cut telephone wires, bent telegraph wires and barricaded the streets. They pelted stones and glass pieces at the Police and the Magistrates who received injuries. A *lathi* charge to disperse the crowd proved ineffective. The Police had therefore to open fire in self-defence. In all 19 rounds were fired killing two and injuring seven. A number of policemen were injured by stone hits.

This shooting had a sobering effect on the whole district and the situation quietened down quickly.

There were a few instances of looting and wire-cutting.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the C.D.M.	4
The total number of persons convicted in connection with the C.D.M. up to 31st December 1942 ..	92

Particulars regarding the imposition of collective fines:—

Name of village.	Amount. RS.
Mannargudi	38,781
Trivadi	1,903
Total ..	40,684

23. TINNEVELLY.

9th August—

Tuticorin.—There was a Congress public meeting which passed off quietly.

9th to 10th August—

Tinnevelly.—Some College students went without a meal on the 9th night and marched in processions on the 10th culminating in a public meeting on the same day. There was no violence.

11th August—

Tinnevelly.—Some students who had come from Trichinopoly attempted to stir up the boys in the three local Colleges to stage a strike. The District Magistrate met the Principals of the Colleges and with their help persuaded the picketers to go to their respective Colleges.

12th August—

Tinnevelly—Evening.—There was a meeting of students and some others on the sands of the Tambraparni.

General.—There were partial *hartals* in Koilpatti, Sankarankoil and some other places.

13th August—

Tinnevelly—Morning.—There was partial closing of shops.

General.—Telegraph wires on the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur line and also between Tuticorin and Srivaikuntam were cut and stolen.

Sankarankoil.—There was a meeting at which speeches were made by two or three persons urging the commission of acts of sabotage.

15th and 16th August—

Telegraph wires were cut in some more places on the Tiruchendur line. The District Magistrate issued instructions to the village officers and servants to keep guard. The Tahsildars were asked to warn the concerned villagers that if the culprits were not seized and further damage prevented, the villagers would be made to bear the cost of restoration.

16th August—

Kulasekharapatnam.—Near this place a small crowd of people attempted to steal from the salt-pans. No salt was removed as the Police arrived on the scene in time. The crowd dispersed immediately. The agitators who worked up the crowd were presumably some of the telegraph line saboteurs.

17th August—

General.—Cutting of telegraph wires spread from Tiruchendur to Srivaikuntam and Nanguneri. Police patrols assisted by talayaris and ryots were on the watch.

Sankarankoil.—One Krishnaswami Chetti, an old political offender, tried picketing at the gates of the Board School and later went about the bazaar calling on public servants to resign. He was arrested by the Police for prosecution under the Defence of India Rules.

Evening.—Some stones were found on the Railway line between Kovilpatti and Nalli.

18th and 19th August—

Telegraph wires were cut in three or four more places.

Sermadevi.—Near this place three bolts were removed from the joints of the permanent way.

19th August—

There was some picketing of toddy and arrack shops in Sendamaram and Tiruvengadam.

Kurumbur—Midnight.—The railway station at this place is an isolated one about half a mile from inhabited villages and standing in a small forest. About midnight when a beat duty constable and two civic guards were resting on the pial of the Station-master's house, the rioters overwhelmed the constable and the civic guards and seized 10 rounds of ammunition and the musket of the former. One civic guard escaped. They compelled the Station-master to give the station keys and tied the constable, a civic guard and the Station-master to the veranda posts. They then set fire to the station and the records were completely burnt. The damage is estimated at Rs. 950.

20th August—

Night.—The telegraph line was cut at two places—(1) between Maniachi and Ilavelangal railway stations and (2) near Kilapavoor—Tenkasi taluk.

22nd August—

General.—A military detachment arrived at Maniayachi. Owing to general unrest and fear of attacks on public offices the District Magistrate made arrangements to tighten the watch over these places.

24th August—

Cutting of telegraph wires continued. The line was cut in Sankarankoil taluk and also in the village of Alwarthirunagari in Tiruchendur taluk. The military was asked to patrol the line.

25th August—

Night.—The telegraph line was cut near Ettayapuram and near Nazareth. Some of the telegraph posts were pushed down and the insulator cups broken. The Reserve Police arrested a batch of people on suspicion.

26th August—

Evening.—A lineman on duty between Arumuganeri and Nallur was assaulted by some six or seven men, tied up and robbed of his pliers and tools.

30th August—

A complete *hartal* was observed in Tinnevelly and Palamcottah.

Tuticorin.—The Joint Magistrate passed an order prohibiting political meetings in the town as a precaution against communal clashes.

31st August—

Poochikadu.—A crowd of villagers set fire to the toddy shop at the village.

4th September—

General.—Threatening letters were received by the police officers. Action taken to trace the authors.

One arrest was made in connection with telegraph wire cutting.

Tinnevelly—Evening.—The students of the Hindu College staged a stay-in-strike and demanded the immediate closure of the College for the holidays and postponement of the examinations after the vacation. After a prolonged discussion the College authorities conceded the request and closed the College.

There was one incident of pulling the alarm chain between Mettur and Kalakadayam railway stations. The culprit, a congressite, was arrested.

6th September—

Tuticorin.—An attempt was made to hold a Congress meeting in defiance of the prohibitory order. The Police dispersed the crowd and arrested 13 persons.

7th September—

Megananapuram—Morning.—At about 3 a.m. about 100 Congress hooligans armed with guns, aruvals, axes and sticks went to the Post office, overpowered and disarmed the talayaris who were on watch there. The Postmaster fired two shots in the air and raised an alarm which attracted the villagers. On seeing the villagers the mob dispersed.

12th September—

Tuticorin—Night.—On the outskirts of the town two toddy shops were set on fire. In one of the toddy shops the watcher and his wife were burnt to death. The total damage to the toddy shops is estimated at Rs. 1,000. These acts of incendiarism were suspected to be the work of mill coolies of the locality.

17th September—

Kadalgudi.—In the small hours of the morning the outpost police station was set fire to by some miscreants with a few dry cotton stumps. Some furniture and records were burnt. Five *lathis* and one hurricane light were missing. The building was not damaged. Five persons were arrested on suspicion on the following day.

20th September—

Kulasekharapatnam—Morning.—At 3 a.m. a mob of over 100 armed with aruval and vel-sticks entered the salt factory by force, overpowering the petty officer and four peons on duty and set fire to the weighing shed. They tied up five persons and dragged them out of the shed, taking possession of the two carbines with the guards.

On hearing the noise and shouting Mr. W. Loane, Assistant Inspector, who was living close by appeared on the scene. He took with him a carbine and a few rounds. Unfortunately while hurrying to the spot he dropped the cartridges from his hand. His Jamadar who followed him stopped to pick up the cartridges but some of the mob fell on him and tied him up. Mr. Loane rushed to the guards-shed and tried to frighten away the crowd with the bayonet fixed on the carbine. He is alleged to have bayonetted one or two men as he found that the assailants were determined to kill him. While thus engaged a part of the crowd behind him rushed in at him and brutally cut him down with vel-sticks, aruvals, battle-axes and sticks. Death was immediate. The crowd then withdrew taking away three carbines in all and 10 rounds.

22nd September—

Kadalai village.—A police party went to the village to arrest Vilukonda Mudali, a staunch Congressite, who has been taking a prominent part in subversive activities. He resisted arrest and hurled a vel-stick at the constable who successfully parried it, and dealing a blow

with the butt-end of his musket brought him outwith the help of two other constables. The accused incited the villagers to attack the Police. On hearing his shout a crowd of about 500—600 collected in the locality and began to pelt stones at the Police. All the members of the party received stone hits. A warning from the Inspector was of no avail. The mob grew violent and the position became serious. After due warning fire was opened. Three rounds were fired. The mob retreated. Taking the opportunity the Police returned to Koilpatti with the accused. As a result of firing one died, another received serious injuries and a third received minor injuries.

23rd September—

Kadalai village—Morning.—The District Superintendent of Police with a party of reserve went and arrested 89 persons in connection with the above incident.

27th September—

Tiruchendur taluk.—Police found a bundle containing four muskets, *lathies*, battle-axes in a lonely well. The muskets were those removed by mob at Kurambur and Kulasekharapatnam.

28th September—

Kadayanallur.—Telegraph wires were cut. The Police raided a neighbouring forest and arrested four hooligans.

1st October—

Kadayanallur.—A letter-box found stolen.

General.—Kumarasundara Nadar was arrested while tampering with telegraph wires. Kandaswami Pillai was arrested at Tuticorin while collecting money in furtherence of Civil Disobedience Movement. Some propagandists advocating subversive activities were arrested.

2nd October—

Tinnevelly.—A procession led by the Hindu College students was dispersed by mild *lathi* charge. Three persons were slightly injured.

3rd & 4th October—

Partial *hartal* was observed in Tinnevelly town and junction.

5th October—

Kadayanallur.—Persons who attempted to picket the High School were arrested.

8th to 19th October—

General.—Telegraph wires were cut at several places and electric posts and insulators damaged. In some places wires were cut and stolen. At Tinnevelly a letter-box was found removed. Subversive pamphlets urging Government servants to resign were very much in circulation.

19th October—

Koilpatti.—A Congress volunteer picketed Koilpatti Sub-Magistrate's court and distributed leaflets inside the Court hall. He was immediately convicted for contempt of court.

3rd November—

Tuticorin—Morning.—A country bomb was thrown into an arrack shop, injuring one.

8th November—

Two fish-plates were removed from the Railway line north of Tinnevelly Junction.

26th October to 31st December—

Telegraph wires were cut at numerous places and in certain instances stolen. Prejudicial pamphlets continued to be distributed.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Civil Disobedience Movement did not spread over the whole of the District. The chief centre of trouble was Tiruchendur taluk. The difficulty of communications and the sandy nature of the place which greatly hampered the prompt apprehension of the culprits aided the commission of acts of lawlessness. The trouble in the educational institutions soon worked itself out after the students had staged a few strikes and processions in the Tinnevelly town. Though there were not so many serious disturbances in the district as in certain other parts of the Presidency there occurred in this district the only case of a murder of a Government official. Mr. W. Loane, an Assistant Salt Inspector, was brutally murdered at the Salt Factory at Kulasekharapatnam. The mob attacked the Salt Factory at night and in the attempt to resist he was cut down by the mob with vel-sticks, aruvals, battle-axes and sticks. There was only one incident which necessitated opening of fire. On 22nd September 1942 a Police party went to Kadalai to arrest a warrantee when it was attacked by a mob with vel-sticks and stones. Five police men were hit. The Police fired three rounds, killing one and injuring two. Chief cases of incendiarism were the setting fire to the Kurumbur Railway station by a gang of rioters, burning of the Kadalgudi Police outpost and two toddy shops in Tuticorin; in one of which the watcher and his wife were burnt to death. There was extensive wire-cutting and wire-stealing and damage to posts and insulators. Near Sermadevi three bolts were removed from the joints on the permanent way and two fish-plates were removed on the line north of Tinnevelly Junction. There were no mishaps.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	24
Number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement ..	123

Particulars regarding the imposition of collective fines :—

Name of the village.	Fine. RS.
Arumughaneri, Nalumavadi, Kurumbur	4,500

The Tinnevelly District Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 29th August 1942 in which among other things it strongly condemned the arrests of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders and held the Government solely responsible for what the Board called "the disorderly situation now prevailing in the country."

The Tirunelveli Municipal Council was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 20th September 1942 condemning the action of the Government in arresting the Congress leaders and the measures adopted by Government for putting down breaches of the peace and adjourning its meeting as a mark of protest.

24. TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

9th August—

Trichinopoly.—Fifty per cent of the students in the colleges in the town stayed away from their classes.

Partial *hartal* was observed in Trichinopoly and Karur.

Evening.—Rajah Ayyar, a Congress agitator, incited people to launch mass Civil Disobedience Movement, at a public meeting held to protest against the arrest of the leaders. He was arrested on the following day.

12th August—

Srirangam.—Local agitators attempted to dissuade children from attending school, but the efforts failed and most of the students attended their classes. Two agitators were arrested.

14th August—

Trichinopoly—Evening.—A meeting was convened under the auspices of the All-India Students, Federation at which Miss Kumaramangalam, a communist, urged the futility of strikes. The meeting ended in confusion.

15th August—

Karur.—Miss Parvathi Kumaramangalam presiding over a students' meeting urged the releases of Congress leaders.

17th August—

Karur taluk—Morning.—At 3 a.m. a passenger train derailed between Pugalur and Noyyal Railway stations due to the removal of fish-plates for about three carriages length. Two firemen and one sorter were slightly injured. The permanent way, rolling stock, and the engine were badly damaged. The loss caused to the railway was estimated at Rs. 3,000.

A crowd of about 3,000 excited students thronged at the gates of St. Joseph's College, refusing to enter the College. They were persuaded to disperse. They marched peacefully to the Town Hall where they held a meeting condemning the arrest of the Congress leaders.

19th August—

Morning.—At a point three miles south of Trichinopoly the engine tender and 16 waggons of a goods train were derailed due to the removal of fish-plates. Nine waggons were smashed, telescoped and capsized. The permanent way was damaged. The loss caused to the railway was estimated at Rs. 45,000.

Trichinopoly.—About 200 students attempted to crowd Trichinopoly Town Railway Station for ticketless travel. They were dispersed by the Reserve Police.

Trichinopoly—Night.—A crowd of 300 students invaded the Bazaar street, intimidated shop-keepers and threw stones. The District Magistrate proceeded to the spot with armed reserve and cleared the demonstrators by a *lathi* charge. Stones were pelted at the police injuring the Deputy Superintendent of Police. One man in the crowd was injured. The District Magistrate immediately ordered the issue of an order under section 144 Cr.P.C. and threatened to use force whereupon the crowd peacefully dispersed.

22nd August—

Karur.—Some prejudicial notices inciting Government servants to resign from service were pasted in the Bazaar area.

29th August—

Karur.—The District Munsif's court was picketed. The Joint Magistrate cleared the crowd and arrested the picketers.

3rd September—

Karur.—Two labourers attempted to picket the court again. They were warned by the Police and let off.

10th September—

Trichinopoly.—The students of the National College attempted to hold a meeting in the College premises to protest against the sentence of whipping imposed on the students of the Loyola College. The meeting was abandoned on the advice of the Principal of the College that infringement of the prohibitory order would entail prosecution.

14th September—

General.—There was ineffective picketing at the District Munsif's court, Turayur, and a *hartal* at Moraputhu, Musiri taluk. The rural doctor of Mettupalayam in Musiri taluk incited the villagers to carry on the Civil Disobedience Movement. He was arrested by the Police. A mob of people attacked the Police party and rescued him. The Police withdrew without injuries. Three persons were later arrested in this connection.

Puvalur.—A post-box was found removed.

24th September—

Two fish-plates were removed between Lalgudi and Valadi stations. The timely detection of the offence by the gangmen averted any accident.

28th September—

Kattuputhur.—A post-box was found stolen.

5th October—

Karur.—Three persons found with prejudicial wall-posters were arrested.

26th October—

Musiri.—Four persons who shouted slogans in the town were arrested.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were no acts of mob violence in this district except in the case where a mob prevented the Police from arresting a person who incited others to carry on the Civil Disobedience Movement.

There were two cases of derailment by removing fish-plates ; in one a passenger train and in another a goods train were involved, resulting in a total loss of Rs. 75,000 to the Railway.

There were no cases of arson or incendiarism. The Civil Disobedience Movement in the district soon spent itself out after a few disturbance staged by the students at the beginning of the campaign.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	23
The number of persons convicted up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement	16

No collective fines were imposed.

25. VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

13th August—

The President of the Chodavaram Taluk Congress Committee and the President of the Yellamanchilli Taluk Congress Committee made objectionable speeches. They were arrested. The former was convicted to three months' R.I. and the latter to nine months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100.

14th August—

Out of the 253 students in the Medical College, Vizagapatam, 220 stayed away from their classes.

The telegraph line between Amudalavalasa and Calingapatam was put out of order by earthing the current.

15th August—

A test tube of nitric acid was found in a letter-box in Vizianagaram. It was removed before any damage was done.

16th August—

A procession of 250 students of the Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram went round the town without committing any acts of violence.

17th August—

Five railway telegraph wires were cut near Sithanagaram railway station on the Raipur line.

19th August—

Due to the removal of fish-plates and bolts, the engine and two bogies of a special train carrying military labour unit derailed in the night between Mandasa and Baruva on the Calcutta line. No one was injured. But traffic was delayed for about 18 hours.

Fish-plates and bolts were also removed on the same night near Donkinivalasa railway station on the Raipur line. The damage was discovered in time and repairs done before any train passed through.

20th August—

During night fish-plates and bolts were removed from the rail near Tuni Station on the Calcutta line. The damage was discovered and the line was repaired in time.

Telegraph and telephone wires were found cut near Tuni.

21st August—

Bobbili.—Four rail joints were found removed and two telegraph wires cut near Bobbili. The rails were secured before any train passed.

Telephone wires were found cut and fish-bolts removed on the railway line near Tuni. The line was repaired before any train passed over the spot.

22nd August—

Railway telegraph wires were cut and fish-plates, bolts and clips were removed near Dusi Railway station. The damage was discovered in time and an accident averted.

The students of the Maharajah's College, Vizianagram, went on strike.

24th August—

The students' strike in Vizianagram continued.

27th August—

About half of the stu dentsin the Vizianagram Maharajahs College attended college.

Railway telegraph wires were cut near Vizianagram and Chepurapalli. Seven fish-plates and forty bolts were removed from railway line near Mandasa and three bolts removed near Chepurapalli.

28th August—

The students in Vizianagram resorted to forcible picketing. About a dozen ring leaders were arrested and convicted.

3rd September—

Narasaraopet.—A thatched shed of the Narasaraopet Board High chool was burnt.

4th September—

Telegraph line between Vizianagram and Santapalli Light House was ut.

0th September—

The Calingapatam Post Office was looted. At about 1 a.m. two persons came to the Post Office on the plea of despatching an urgent telegram. The Post-master opened the counter window when they passed in a written message demanding that the Post Office should be opened. On the Post-master's refusal they tried to lever the front door

open with a crowbar but were unsuccessful. Failing to force open the front door, they and those who accompanied them forced their entrance through the back door by levering out the iron window bars. The two persons then entered the Post Office and demanded the keys of the cash chest. They removed cash to the extent of Rs. 246 and stamps worth Rs. 139 and an insured letter containing Rs. 600 in currency notes. Some of the records were also burnt with the kerosene brought by them. It was later found that they also cut four spans of telegraph wire just outside the Calingapatam village and had left a Congress flag tied to a pole with a written note in Telugu affixed to it threatening death to any one who removed the flag.

23rd September—

At 2 a.m. a small fire was noticed in the Post Office at Tekkali. The damage caused was only slight.

21st November—

Vizianagram.—About 250 yards of telegraph wire was cut.

2nd December—

Three spans of Railway telegraph wires were removed between Vizianagram and Nellimarla.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were no serious instances of mob violence or any incidents necessitating the use of force either by the Police or the Military. The students' strike was only brief and their demonstrations were not very violent. The only serious manifestation of the campaign was interference with railway lines and cutting of telephone and telegraph wires. On the 19th August 1942, a special train carrying a military labour unit was derailed between Mandasa and Barua. Fortunately there were no injuries to the passengers or the railway staff. The Calingapatam Post Office was looted on 10th September 1942.

	NOS.
Total number of persons detained up to 31st December 1942 in connection with the C.D.M. ..	16
Total number of persons convicted up to the end of 31st December 1942 in connection with the C.D.M.	24

No collective fines were imposed.

The Vizagapatam District Board was superseded for a period of six months for passing a resolution on 24th August 1942, welcoming the resolution of the All-India Congress Committe, condemning the action of the Government in dealing with the Civil Disobedience Movement and resolving to close the office of the District Board on 25th August 1942 as a mark of protest.

14859